



SURVEY OF PROGRESS

1965-66

Department Of Statistics

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Chapter I & II
Planned Progress & Economic Analysis

Preface

During the year (1965-66) significant progress was made in the fields of national economy. With the training of technical personnel and extension and information activities, improvement of seeds and the use of modern agricultural tools and machines, the production of animal and agricultural products has increased over the previous year. Collecting of Karakul furs by the agricultural cooperatives were increased by 75% during the year 1344 compared with 1343.

Progress also occurred in the fields of industries and mines especially in the fields of energy and mineral and geological surveys. The nation's projects of industries have been completed to various extents during this year.

Mining of coal from Ishpushta has increased almost 40% more than the plan's targets.

In the field of social services, which includes education, health, rural development, municipality development and information and culture effective progress was made during the year (1965-66). The number of students in primary, secondary and vocational schools have increased compared to the year (1964-65). A number of new primary and secondary schools were constructed. Special fields of study in the curriculum of each faculty were added. For example, in the faculty of Engineering during the year 1344 a pre-engineering course was inaugurated for the benefit of the provincial students. In the Faculty of Letters the Department of French Literature and Culture was established. With the assistance of foreign and local specialists the Ministry of Health has rendered significant services in the fields of preventive and curative medicine. Also a number of polyclinics and hospitals were established and programmes progressed to eradicate malaria and expand the treatment of tuberculosis.

The Rural Development programme during the year (1965-66) established training courses for workers, villagers, teachers, women welfare workers, and carpenters. To protect the people's health, to enlighten them and to strengthen the economic conditions of the villagers an extensive publicity campaign was carried on and agricultural co-operatives were established.

In the field of Information and Culture a 100 kw short wave transmitter station in Yakatut and a 100 kw medium wave transmitter in Pul-e-Charkhi were established.

Accomplishments in the fields of Communications which include the projects in Public Works, Civil Aviation, and Postal, telephone and telegraph services were satisfactory during (1965-66). In the same period major infra-structure projects were completed. These include construction and concreting of the Torghondy-Herat-Kandahar highway, construction and asphaltting of Kabul-Kandahar-Spinboldac highway, completion of asphaltting of the Kabul-Torkham highway, completion of construction and asphaltting of the highway between Doshi and Sherkhan port,

completion of the construction and asphaltting of the Kabul-Jabalusseraj highway, construction of the galleries on the Salang highway, construction of the Pul-i-Khomri-Mazar-Sheberghan highway, and continuation of construction and asphaltting of the Herat-Islamqala highway. The main activities of the Civil Aviation Authority during (1965-66) consisted of providing aviation facilities for the airports of Herat, Farah, Qunduz, and Jalalabad. At the vicinity of the airports of Herat and Kandahar a number of family dwelling units were constructed.

In the field of meteorology stations were established in Sarobi, Moqur, Qalat, and Ghazni. With technical assistance from the USSR, hydrometeorological stations were established at Shahrak, Qadess and Qala-e Niaz Khan.

In the field of communications 50 percent of the building construction of the automatic telephone station of Mazar-e-Sharif, all of the channel system of Pul-e-Khomri, Qunduz, Farah, Herat and the project of the communication training center with assistance from the United Nations were completed during the year 1344 (1965-66).

Regional development programmes in the Helmand valley and Pakhtia province also progressed.

Loans and grants from friendly countries increased during the year 1344 as compared to one year before. Preliminary reports of the total amount of loans and grants during the year 1965-66 indicate these to have been 77 million dollars. An increase of one billion Afghanis occurred in revenues of the year (1965-66) compared to the preceding year. 564 million Afghanis of commodity assistance were directly received by D'Afghanistan Bank from the friendly countries and were consequently transferred to various projects. The total grants that were entered in the accounts of the Ministry of Finance amounted to 388 million Afghanis.

Land revenues and income from government enterprises accounted for a large share of the increase of revenues during (1965-66). Expenditures increased during (1965-66) as compared to (1964-65). The increase in expenditures was about 580 million Afghanis. It included 233 million Afghanis for the use of development projects and 350 million Afghanis for normal budget expenditures. This increase of expenditures for development projects during 1344 (1965-66) was almost entirely absorbed in the Nengarhar valley developments.

During the year (1965-66) the money supply was increased by 31 million Afghanis as compared to the year (1964-65). This was partly the result of an increase in private demand deposits. The fact of this increase demonstrates the further confidence of people in the banking system.

Prices during (1965-66) compared to (1964-65) have continued on an upward trend. However, compared to the preceding years the increases have been more moderate.

In the field of foreign trade, imports during the year 1344 fell by 7% and exports fell by 1% as compared to (1964-65). The decrease in imports was highest from the multilateral trading areas but also occurred in the controlled areas. The decrease in exports was highest to the barter zone and to the controlled zone. But exports to the multilateral area during the year (1965-66) increased by 9 million dollars.

Balance of trade during the year consisted of a surplus of the equivalent of eleven million dollars in the multilateral area and 6 million dollars with India and Pakistan. With the barter zone the balance of trade showed a 3 million dollars deficit. The overall result of the balance of trade with all the countries was positive indicating a surplus of fifteen million dollars.

In the field of Manpower the employment of workers during the year (1965-66) increased in some branches of the economy. The increase in employment was caused by the launching of new projects and by a 5.3% expansion of the currently applied projects. Also during the year (1965-66) compared to (1964-65) the employment increased in the Kabul region. Furthermore the salaries and wages of workers in industries, coal mines, repair of transport equipments and in electric supply system were significantly increased. This increase in salaries and wages resulted in an improvement of the economic conditions of workers in the above mentioned fields.

Agriculture And Irrigation

It is generally acknowledged that Afghanistan is basically an agricultural economy. However the productivity of agriculture has been very low. This fact becomes evident when it is realized that most of the population is engaged in agriculture. If the technical level of know-how and the amount of agricultural lands remain unchanged and the demand for agricultural products increases because of a growing industrial sector and a growing population it is evident that a critical economic problem may develop in the near future. To avoid such a problem it is required to increase the agricultural production and create a reasonable balance between agriculture and industry. It would be required to increase the nation's agricultural area through the extension of irrigation projects, and to increase the productivity of crops through the introducing of new methods and mechanization of agriculture. In view of the above, the irrigation and animal and agricultural production have received more attention during (1965-66). The increase of agricultural production was accomplished through the further training of technical personnel in various fields, improving of seeds, making use of modern agricultural equipment and chemical fertilizers and improving of small scale irrigation system. Efforts exerted in these aspects formed the main activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and of other institutions of agricultural development. During the year (1965-66) the agricultural production especially of staple foods and crops including wheat, cotton and fruits were satisfactory as compared to the preceding year. The following are the summary of activities conducted by the institutes of agriculture and irrigation.

Agriculture

Training of Technical Personnel:

In view of the urgent demand for technical and trained personnel a school was established to provide technical and trained personnel in fruits and vegetable production. The period of training in this school is 3 years and its graduates would be of the intermediate level. There are to be trained 615 persons in the intermediate and secondary schools of the vocational institute in different branches of agriculture. Those admitted in the intermediate and secondary schools follow practical training in laboratories, clinics and farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. This would be in addition to their theoretical training. A course has also been established for the training of technical officials in poultry. The trainees of the course of poultry are taught the raising of chickens and birds, improving the breed of chickens, classifying of birds, factors that effect the birds in laying of eggs and the composition of birds food.

Cotton Cultivation:

The staff and personnel of the Department concerned instruct the cultivator on the problems of modern methods of irrigation and ploughing. They also supervise periodically the picking of cotton. 316 tracts of cotton and beetroot cultivation were demonstrated to the farmers of Qunduz, Tachar, Balkh, Herat, Jawz-jan and Baghlan. The cultivators of these places learn modern methods of sowing, ploughing and the use of chemical fertilizers. These demonstrations are arranged under the special provisions in the capital and are despatched for use to the provincial departments of agriculture. The cotton production during (1965-66) has fallen

from 79,000 tons to 75,000 tons as compared to (1964-65). According to reports in (1963-64) the cotton seed that was supposed to be sown in Baghlan, Tachar, and Qundoz during (1964-65) had degenerated and was not fit for planting. To take care of this problem the Government purchased one hundred tons of cotton seed from the Soviet Union and distributed to the cotton cultivators. The reports received have indicated that the production of the new cotton seed was satisfactory. During this year 500,000 jaribs of land have been cultivated with cotton seeds. It has also been reported that 74,489 tons of cotton have been purchased from the cultivators of Qundoz, Tachar, Baghlan, Balkh, Jawzjhan, Samangan, Faryab and Herat until the end of the month of Hoot 1344 (1965-66).

Beetroot:-

26,000 jaribs of land have been cultivated with beetroot in Baghlan. During this year 96 tons of beetroot seeds and 1151 tons of chemical fertilizers (Phosphate Ammonium Nitrate) have been distributed to the 5559 cultivators of beetroot. Technical personnel have assisted the cultivators.

Artificial Insemination:-

1924 head of cattle were artificially inseminated in Mirbachakot, Logar, Bagrami, Dehsabz, Balkh and Pakhtia. Fortunately there has been satisfactory results in Afghanistan from artificial insemination. Centers for cattle impregnation are located in the government farms in Binihessar, Shamaly, Chardehi and Shewaki (Kabul province), Nangarhar, Baghlan, Qundoz, Balkh and Herat. The impregnation centers for cattles have been valuable to the cattle.

Projects For The Improving Of Irrigation And Land :

The following projects were implemented in the improving of irrigation systems:

Survey of Jengharagh Canal and sub-surface waters of Zabul province;

Designing of irrigation system in Reza Kohistan:

The surveys of the first, second and third canals of this project have been completed. Profile and design of maps including the maps of some parts of Nahre-Khedam have been completed. Construction of three dams on the canals of Nahre Khoja together with their concrete covers have begun. Design and construction of the wall of Amir Ghazi dam has been completed. The dam would have a reservoir capacity of 1,500,000 cubic meters of the height of its walls are raised to 53 meters. It will irrigate 600 jaribs of new land in addition to the accrage of lands that it irrigated perviously. The head canal of Ajmir dam that was supposed to be excavated as a 2400 meters long secondary canal has been made so far for a length of 1,200 meters. Bridges, culverts, two diversion orifices and a twenty tons capacity concrete bridge have been constructed on this secondary canal. The canals of Sharwan and Imam Saheb have been constructed for a length of two kilometers and width of (1-5) meters and work on them is continuing. Three hundred cubic meters of this canal have been reinforced with concrete.

For the land improvements the following activities were performed:-

To find out the physical characteristics of soils in different parts of the country, 505 samples of soils have been collected from various area. These soils have been analysed at the agrochemical laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture.

To construct a number of small projects such as the projects of Dasht-e-Alchin, Kaelagai and Larkhabey, technical discussions were carried out with the authorities

concerned and 518 samples of soils have been analysed from the view point of food plant nutrient content and physical qualities. Also in order to determine the characteristics of land and soil in various parts of the country the Missions of the Ministry of Agriculture have collected 1241 soil samples from the provinces of Herat, Baghlan, and Nangarhar. The collected soil samples are being analysed at the laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Agricultural Products And Cattle Raising

Wheat:

Two types of wheat (Keana Mantana and Weilophon) that have much resistance against wheat rusts have been placed under study at the Darulaman and Badam Bagh farms. In order to accelerate the program of improving wheat it is decided to import 50 tons of (Keana Mantana and Weilophon) wheat seed from Chile. It is intended to distribute to the peasants and cultivators the Keenamantana wheats in Maidan and Wardak regions and the Weilophon wheat in Logar and Kohdaman areas. A quantity of 1494 seers of wheat of the above mentioned qualities were distributed to the provincial farmers in mid year 1962-63. Also 761 seers of the above mentioned qualities have been experimentally cultivated in the agricultural farms in Kabul.

To find out other best qualities of wheat the breeding programs continue to be applied to local and foreign wheat samples. One hundred fifty tons of Autumn wheat of the Karokt, Testasa, and Qowata qualities have been imported. These wheats are to be cultivated on an experimental basis under the prevailing conditions in Kandahar, Farah, Nangarhar, Laghman, Baghlan and Kabul area.

Twenty tons of Spring wheat have been ordered from abroad so as to increase the wheat production of the cold areas of the country. Two qualities of improved American wheats called (Jeston and Cream) which have a higher production than other wheat that is under experimentation are distributed gratis to the farmers in the provinces of Ghazni, Badakshan and Bamiyan.

In order to provide more quantities of this wheat, 132 seers of the two mentioned qualities of wheat have been cultivated in the provincial Agricultural Experimental Farms. Experiments are being continued on 15 Spring qualities of Mexican wheat and two other qualities of wheat which have shown good results in Qataghan. From every quality of Mexican wheat 360 kilograms have been cultivated in six research farms in Kabul and in the provinces.

2708 seers of locally produced wheat named Baba Lary, and Mola Merzai and 264 seers of Cream and Jeston wheat have been cultivated for further research in the Basighal farms. In the provinces of Kabul, Wardak, Logar and Maidan 250 peasants have received two qualities of improved wheat of Kina Mantana and Weilophon for planting. The same peasants have also received gratis 6562 kilograms of Ammonium Nitrate fertilizers.

Experiments on 566 wheat qualities have been performed in the research farms at Darulaman. Some of these wheat samples were received from F.A.O. others were received from Mexico and other international sources. From the time of the planting of the wheat until it was harvested a series of observations were made with respect to disease resistance and agronomic characteristic. When the results of observations were obtained twenty samples of international wheat, 20 samples of F.A.O. wheats and 35 samples of Mexican wheat were selected as suitable to be planted under the conditions that prevailed during the observation. To do further research on the same samples they were planted again in the research centre during the month of Aqrab

(November). Also a quantity of 469 seers of International and F.A.O. wheat samples were dispatched to the provinces for experimentation and planting.

Maiz:

Research on two qualities of American Maiz were performed at the Darulaman farm. The experiments included the determination of planting and harvesting time, the yield with varying applications of chemical and organic fertilizers. Because the production was satisfactory 6 jaribs of land were reserved at Darulaman for the planting of this quality of Maiz.

Fruits and Vegetables:

A total of 837363 fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing plants, and specially vines, have been planted in the central and provincial farms.

Two central heating machines have been installed in each of the Green Houses in Kabul and in Qargha in which the decorative flowers and vegetable plants are being grown. With the use of these two machines for the central heating systems the growing of flowers and the plantation of trees are facilitated.

In the farms of Shesham Bagh and Sarajul Emarat 24,000 orange trees have been planted.

Thirty thousand pieces of fruit-bearing grafted trees were sold. Also 12,500 fruit bearing trees were dispatched to the 3 provinces of Kandahar, Bamyan and Pakhtia.

Fish raising:

To increase the better species of fish, 45 fertile fishes of the carp genuses and 20,000 trout were placed under supervision and care. The carp fish are now laying eggs. One million trout eggs received from Bulgaria were placed in the breeding compartment.

The regions of Ghazni, Kandahar, Farah, Herat, and the Kajaki and Arghandab dams have been surveyed for the raising of fish and useful results have been obtained.

The trout fish station with a capacity of 1½ million fish eggs has been completed. One million fish eggs of trout that were donated by the Bulgarian Government have been placed for fish raising. A quantity of these eggs were released in Qargha and an other quantity in Salang rivers. The remaining quantity of these eggs have been reserved in the fish raising station for breeding fish. Forty five trout that were purchased from the Soviet Union have been released in the special pools.

Apiculture:

Eighty families of Italian and Caucasian bees were placed under study. From 107 families of bees that were reared at the stations of Khost, Gardez, Parwaan, Laghman and Chehil sotoon, 288 seers of honey were produced. The bee production from these hives is continuing.

Green Corps and Forestry projects:

The nurseries of Paghman are being expanded at the central and provincial nurseries 991 kilograms of foreign and local seeds of trees were planted. The olive trees of Paktia province were grafted with plant-shoots that were imported from abroad. At the beginning of the year 3,727,275 trees were planted in Kabul and

in the provinces. The survey of forests in Kunar valley is continuing. Until now 45—50% of the survey has been completed.

In different nursery areas of Paktia province 206,650 fruit bearing and non-fruit bearing trees and decorative bushes have been planted. These trees and bushes consist of apple, pear, peach, apricot, and judas trees and roses.

In the northern regions of the country 32828 hectares of land were sprayed against diseases.

Agricultural statistics, co-operatives and building construction:

The program of agricultural statistics was approved by higher authorities during the current year. At the beginning of this year 52 persons were admitted for training in agricultural statistics. In accordance with this program 80,000 statistical forms were distributed in Nangarhar province. The collected information has been gathered and classified by the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Up to the beginnings of the year (1965-66) the cultivated area and numbers of livestock of 30 villages were actually determined. - The remaining villages are being surveyed. During this year three co-operatives have been organized. There are 1349 members in these 3 cooperatives. The total capital of these cooperatives plus their membership dues are Afs. 5,460,000. Until now 51,313 Karakul furs have been collected by these cooperatives.

The 13 previously existing cooperatives have 9556 members. Their capital is Afs. 36,000,000. Until the beginning of this year 267986 karakul furs were collected by these cooperatives.

There has been a 75% increase in the number of karakul furs collected this year compared to one year ago. Various departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are now occupied in the designing of Laws and arranging instruction on forestry, agricultural and irrigation cooperatives. The construction of Bini-hesar storage facilities for karakul furs, the work shop for agricultural machinery at Badam Bagh, and the agricultural buildings at chentala is continuing.

Expenditures during the year 1344 (1965-66)

Nr.	Name of project	Estimations in '000	
		Afghanis	Dollars
1	Research farms	8719	33
2	Livestock improvement and artificial insemination	12901	43
3	Maintenance and care of livestock	3367	7
4	Forestry	3249	7
5	Green Corps	8811	—
6	Silk worms	3266	5
7	Qargha dam	697	—
8	Surveying of Canals	4092	23
9	Professional Institute	5433	7
10	Agricultural Statistics	1848	—
11	Protection of Plants	3245	—
12	Production and usage	5387	2
Total expenditures		61016	121

Project Of Nangarhar Valley

The project includes the irrigation of an area of 31,000 to 45,000 hectares of land and the generation of 15,000 kw electrical power. The initial survey of the project started in 1956-57 and was completed during the same year. The construction work started during 1960-61 and was almost completed within four years.

The purpose of the main engineering construction in the project is to irrigate the land already under cultivation and the virgin lands on the right bank of the Kabul river at Nangarhar. A modern system of irrigation is being used. Electricity is generated as a by-product of the project. The electricity is being used to run the water pumps that are to raise the water for the irrigation of higher lands. Also the supply of electricity is to serve the illumination of Jalal Abad city and other establishments of the project. The construction of the project consisted of two parts to be summarised as follows:-

A—Construction of the main dam and the power station.

1—Diversion dam of 194 meters length, 22 meters height, bottom width 22 meters, and the top width of 8 meters. The dam is filled with stone and mud and is lined with concrete. The capacity of the dam is 40,000,000 cubic meters of water.

2—Two spillways were constructed for the passage of surplus and flood waters. One of these spillway on the left bank of the Kabul river is in the form of a tunnel 350 meters long and a 12 to 13 square meter cross section. Its normal capacity is 1400 cubic meters. The second tunnel is constructed in the dam itself. Its length is 208 meters, cross section is 12 to 13 square meters and its normal capacity is 1600 cubic meters. Also a diversion tunnel has been constructed with a length of 53 meters and a normal capacity of 130 cubic meters. The power house has been constructed with three generators of a 1100 kw capacity. Each one of the generators produce 4800 kw.

B—Main canal tunnels and construction networks

The main canal is 70 kilometers long. It has a capacity of 50 cubic meters of water flow per second. On various places along the canal there are built other constructions. They include a total of 245 siphons, bridges, spans and receiving and distributing orifices. Along the course of the canal there are constructed two tunnels with a total length of 8830 meters. The width of one tunnel is 3 to 8 meters and of the other is 4 to 7 meters. They divide the project into two east and west parts. The total area of lands under the irrigation system on both sides of Sorkh Dewar mountains is about 31000 to 41000 hectares. Of this total, an area of 6385 hectares is being irrigated on the east and west with the use of powerful pumps.

The remaining area is being irrigated by the canal. Also of the total area approximately 5,000 hectares are planned for mechanized farms. These are the farms number one and number 3. Work on the irrigation network of these farms is continuing.

The activities performed are summarized as follows:

A) Leveling and utilization of lands-

2600 hectares of land were leveled during the year 1965-66. Of this total amount 1500 hectares were formed of muddy lands and 1100 hectares were lands bearing stones and pebbles. After the leveling of the land was completed the following stages were started.

1—First stage—cultivating of clover

2—Second stage—cultivating of beans

- 3 Third stage- this stage changes in accordance with the characteristics of soils. During the year 1965 activities continued on preparing lands for cultivation on farms number 1 and number 3. Irrigation ditches were constructed on the area of 4143 hectares in the above mentioned farms. A portion of these lands were brought under cultivation and irrigation.

Expenditures of the Nangarhar Valley development during 1344 (1965-66)

Total budget allotted during the year	Actual expenditures during the year
282,715,000 Afs.	266,532,822 Afs.

Water And Soil Survey Authority

The following is the summary of works performed by the Water and Soil Survey Authority on the following projects during the year 1344 (1965-66)

- 1—Project of irrigation in the Kabul and Harrirud valleys-
- 2—Project of water and soil survey in Northern regions of the country.
- 3—Hydrology and sub-surface waters
- 4—Rivers Panj, Amu, Kunduz and Khanabad-

1—Irrigation project of Kabul-Harrirud valleys:

The activities in this project consist of 4 parts.

- a) Triangulation works were planned on 1000 square kilometers. The work has been performed in the regions of Charikar and Bagram. In Kabul area the work has been completed. Furthermore the preparation of aerial maps of the Kabul valley at a scale of 1: 15,000 has progressed 80%.

Practical work on the geological investigation of Gulbahar dam has continued.

2—The Project of Water and Soil Survey of the Northern provinces:

90% of the work of this project has been completed and the following works are about to be completed.

- a) Hydrological investigations of this area
- b) Topographical works of the length of the irrigation canal.
The canal takes water from the Amu river and continues to irrigate the lands of Abdan-e-Mir Alam and other areas in the region of Balkh and Samangan.
- c) Soil investigations in Jawz Jhan, Balkh and Kunduz areas.
90% of the work has been completed.

3—Project of Hydrology and Subsurface waters:

The purpose of this project is to locate and investigate the sub-surface waters. The project is being implemented by the Afghan Staff in cooperation with a German Mission. The following works were performed in this project during the year 1344 (1965-66)

Experimental pumping at the deep well of Qalai Qazi is completed.

Drinking water is being obtained at the rate of 83 liters per second.

The drilling of deepwells in Military division Number 71 of Nangarhar province and of Ghani Khel has begun and 40 meters of drilling performed.

4—*Project of River Panj*:- The following activities were performed in this project during the year 1344 (1965-66)

- 1—Preliminary survey of the locations for 5 dams on the rivers Panj, Amu, and Kokcha.
 - 2—Mapping of the Damsite at the scale of 1: 200,000 for an area of 1000 square kilometers.
 - 3—Engineering geology at the scale of 1: 200,000 for an area of 120,000 km.
 - 4—Excavating of wells with hand drills at 8 points—Total depth 83 meters.
 - 5—Drilling with boring apparatus at 3 points—Total depth 83 meters.
 - 6—Geophysical investigations at 75 different localities.
 - 7—Topographic starting points—10.
 - 8—First grade mapping on an area of —2 square kilometers.
 - 9—First grade triangulation work at 6 points.
 - 10—Installation of staff guages—.
 - 11—Measuring the rate of water flow with the use of staff guages and flow meters.
 - 12—Seismic investigation: The earthquake recording Centres or seismographs were installed in the following places:
 - a) In Faiz Abad
 - b) In Baghlan
 - c) In Badam Bagh, Kabul.
- In addition to the above mentioned works a series of other activities also concerning this project has been performed

Project of Kundoz-Khanabad:

This project was established in order to complete the preliminary surveys in the regions of Kundoz and Khanabad. 90% of the work has been completed. During this survey work the dam sites have been determined across the Tackhar River in the Warseh area at the approximate co-ordinates of 4019,5—587.6. The height of the dam is supposed to be 10 to 50 meters. Its capacity with range between 100 million cubic meters and 450 million cubic meters.

The second dam site has been determined on the Bangi River at a place called Jarad, approximate co-ordinates 3466,8—548. The dam is supposed to be 110 to 150 meters high. Its storage capacity will range between 130,000,000 to 830,000,000 cubic meters of water depending on the height of the dam.

1—Project of Rivers Panj and Amu.....	Afs. 3,691,049
2—Projects of Northern Provinces.....	Afs. 4,245,737
3—Projects of Kabul-Harirud	Afs. 21,131,698
4—Kundoz — Khan Abad	Afs. 2,831,370
5—Hydrology	Afs. 644,353
6—Sub-surface waters	Afs. 5,502,013

Mines And Industries

The biggest portion of the nation's development budget during (1965-66) was utilized in developing the energy and mineral resources, geological and mineral surveys and in the establishing of factories and workshops. Because the development of industries particularly the consuming and light industries require the establishing of primary sources of energy and raw material, hence during the second plan period particularly during the year (1965-66) the consuming and light industries were placed under survey and construction.

Energy

Because the existing hydroelectric power factories of Jaballusseraj, Wardak and Sarobi were insufficient to meet the energy requirements of the Kabul city hence the Ministry of Mines and Industries started with the building of the Hydro Power Station of Naghlu. The initial capacity of this hydro power station was designed to be 60,000 kw. However the shape of the reservoir dam was changed and a fourth turbine was installed. This change resulted into the generating of 90,000 kw of energy from the Naghlu power station. The generating capacity of each turbine was increased to 22,500 kw. Whereas in the previous design each turbine was to generate 20,000 kw of power. As a result of changes in the shape of the dam the period of building the hydro-power house and the dam was extended from 5 years to 7 years. The reservoir of the Naghlu dam has the capacity of storing 53,000,000 cubic meters of water. Height of the dam is 110 meters, length of the top of the dam is 256 meters, length of the bottom of the dam is 87 meters. The width of the top of the dam is 16 meters and its average width is 38 meters. The first turbine shall go into operation during November 1966, the 2nd turbine on December 20, 1966 and the third turbine shall be put to work during the first quarter of 1967. It is possible that all the construction work of the dam and the power house would be completed during the month of July 1967.

The total volume of basic construction works of the Naghlu hydro-power Plant from the beginning of the project untill the end of the year (1965-66) is summarized as below:-

Name and quantity of work	Unit	Volume in project	Volume worked	Percentage of work done
Excavating mud	1000m3	2545	2545	100%
Underground tunnel	"	74	74	100%
Excavation and quarries stone works	"	18	14.7	82%
Concrete and reinforced concrete	"	723	515	71%
Underground concrete	"	35.8	33.6	94%
Drilling for cementation	1000m	118.5	78.8	66%
Assembling iron and steel	1000 tons	7660	4860	63%

The total Government expenditures in the project during the year (1965-66) was 226,426,562 Afghanis.

Report of Performances at the Mahipar Hydro-electric Station

The project of Mahipar hydro-electric power plant with 44,000 kw generating capacity started during the year (1964-65). The study and survey of the project was completed and its contract was signed. Works were started during the month of Hamal (March 1965-66) on excavations, and the building of dam, tower, and

the power house. 1600 workers are daily occupied in the construction activities of this power plant. Preliminary works in the project inclusive of leveling, building construction for the experts residential quarters, and the construction of building for the projects offices have been completed. During the months of Sawr and Jawza the water supply works for the Mahipar camp was completed. Excavations in the dam site have reached a stage where the big boulders are exposed. These boulders were mined out with great efforts.

The concreting and the erecting of spans on Gazak bridge has been completed. The work of excavations of the main tunnel towards the diversion tunnel has progressed for a length of 270 meters. Also the excavations for the power house site and concreting of the foundations has started. The ceremonies of laying the power house foundation were held during the second quarter of the year. Heavy equipments and machineries, the sand and pebble grinding and sorting churns have begun with work since July 1965. These machines are supplying materials for the construction sites of the hydro power establishments. Near to the main tunnel the excavation works proceeded at the rate of 8 meters per day. The sand filter is to supply sand for concrete. The filter is fed from quarryings and excavations. The excavation of vertical adit have progressed for 80 meters until 13.8.65. The excavations for the water tower progressed 40 meters till August 1965. In the area of reservoir 2700 cubic meters of concrete has been poured. The main tunnel has been excavated 820 meters on the west and 700 meters on the east. As such 61% of excavating the main tunnel were completed. 100 cubic meters of concrete were utilized in the power house. During the months of Mizan, Aqrab, and Qaus the first part of the dams foundation and the walls of the dams were concreted. At the water tower site the first injection was applied by drilling. In the vertical tunnel the mounting of the curved pipes has been started. In the horizontal tunnel the first pipes were installed and concreted. The building of compartments for tourbines have been completed in the power house. During mid February 1966 (End of Dalw the first group of mechanics arrived at the project site for the works of electro-mechanical montage. On the dam site all the works of concreting were completed and now the water flows in the dams. A heavy bridge across the dam is now ready for the passage of vehicles. Injections in the dam site that were supposed to be done during the beginning of March 1966 were started during February.

In the main tunnel the concrete pouring continued for a distance of 2000 meters. The concreting of the power house was completed to the ceiling. In the main tunnel the installation of steel pipes was started. Till the end of the proposed period 45 steel pipes were installed and covered with concrete mixture.

Approximately sixty percent of the work of the project progressed during the year 1344 (1965-66)

In accordance with the plan the first turbine of the Mahipar Project will begin generation during the month of December and the second turbine is supposed to be activated three months after the first started power generation.

The third turbine has also been ordered by the Ministry of Mines and Industries. With the installation of the 3rd turbine the capacity of this power house is to reach 66,000 kw.

The total amount of expenditures from the Government budget is determined to be 20, 713,121 afghanis .

Geological And Mineral Surveys

- A) Survey of Mines: During the year the groups of mine surveyors have been active in mapping of the main coal mines and alluvial gold deposits. Work

was also progressing on the survey of flux materials, lead, copper, zinc and lapis-lazuli. The following work was accomplished:-

1—Group of mine mapping and survey of coal deposits.

In the area of Masjed-e-Choubi in Herat mapping was done at the scale of 1:20,000. At a distance of 6 km to the north of the deposit drillings were performed at a depth of 100 meters. The presence of coal was discovered at that depth in the mine.

As such the coal deposits of Herat are discovered to be larger than the sizes that were previously determined. The survey work continues in order to determine more certainly the quantity of coal deposits of Herat.

In the area of Chaal and Zanboorak North East of Afghanistan coal veins were observed. However because detailed study has not been made the quantity of coal in these locations is not yet known. The results obtained from the analysis of coal samples of this locality show that the coal has the coking property. Also detailed study of coal of Shah Bashak area was completed and it is now known that this deposit has approximately 73,000,000 tons of coal.

2—Flux Group

For the steel industry a supply of such materials as limestone, dolomite, and refractory clays etc. is required in addition to the minerals of economic iron content. The group of survey of flux materials has been searching for suitable deposits of limestone, dolomite, and other necessary materials. Three and a half million tons of lime stone and 200,000 tons of dolomite were discovered in Hajigak area. The refractory clays have been studied in the northern and central regions of the country. The sands (quartzites) of Alburz mountain was studied and its deposit was determined.

3 *The lead, copper and zinc group:*

The group started with their studies first in Ferenjal, and Panjsher areas. At the end of the year the group left for Kandahar. As a result of the study at Farinjal it was determined that 70,000 to 100,000 tons of lead and 30,000 to 40,000 tons of zinc are deposited at Faranjal. In Panjsher area various minerals have been traced in the hematite and limonite compounds. It has been discovered that these deposits contain great quantities of siderite and mineralized sulphides.

4—*The Lapid-lazuli group:*

The group excavated a tunnel in the mine from which 5 tons of decorative lapis-lazuli and 3 tons of building stones of lapis-lazuli was mined. This work was done in addition to the survey work of the group.

5—*The Group of Alluvial Gold:*

The main group of mapping and mine surveyors have mapped at the scale of 1:200,000 the gold-bearing areas of the country's Northern regions. Their work continued during the year 1966-67. They have also surveyed the area of Wikado and studied the area from the view point of Geology and Mineralogy. They have mapped the limonite and quartzite dykes in which it is possible to locate gold bearing minerals. The survey work is continuing during the current year and the result of the study will be available late.

B—Geological survey:

1—General Geology—

During the year the study of the general geology of Afghanistan and the geological mapping of Kabul-Herat-Nangarhar and other areas in South, East and Central Afghanistan were completed. The advance copy of topographic maps were prepared at the scale of 1:500,000. The new geological map of Afghanistan will be prepared on the basis of the above mentioned topographic maps. During the year (1965-66) the areas of metamorphosed and igneous rocks of Kabul and the eastern province were studied. The fossils of hypertriassic of Khord-Kabul have been studied to determine the age of those rocks.

2—Hydrogeology:

The upper and lower areas of Kabul were studied for hydrogeology and geo-electrical phenomenas. The report of studies was prepared in the German language. The title is (Study of the possibilities of water supply for the city of Kabul from the sub-surface waters). The report is written by Dr. Gribbeh. and submitted to the Department of Mines and Geology. Further studies on this will be made during the year 1345 (1966-65).

The last month of the year (1965-66) was occupied in the preparation and completion of the reports of the field work. The experts were busy in preparing maps and reports in the geological survey in Darulaman and in the Department of Mines. The above mentioned report is the summary of activities and performances of the Department of Mines and geology. The total expenditures of the project is 18,134, 721 Afghanis.

Report of activities and performances of the Kar Kar and Ishpushta Coal Mines of the Coal Mining Department of Pul-e-Khomri:

A) The plan and the mining of coal during 1344 (1965-66)

Kar Kar coal mine

Planned target.....	104,500 tons
Mined coal	103,824 tons
Difference	(less mined).....—676 tons
distributed	96,706 tons

Ishpushta Coal Mine:

Planned target	27,500 tons
Mined coal	37,858 tons
Difference	(quantity surpassed).....+10,358 tons
Distributed	40,116 tons

Total of two mines:

Planned target	132,000 tons
Mined coal	141,682 tons
Difference.....	(quantity surpassed).....+9,682 tons
Distributed	136,822 tons

Progress in the tunnels:

Kar kar mine

1984 meters

Doodkash mine

1072 meters

Ishpushta mine

1707 meters

Expenditures from the Government project for the Kar kar and Ishpushta projects during the year (1965-66) was 19,083,088 Afghanis and \$247,618.

*Report of performance of
coal mine in Darra-e-Suf*

- 1—Total activities in plans Number 1 and Number 2 include a progress of 3750 feet inside the tunnels.
- 2—Quantity of coal mined in one full year (1965-66) in the Darra-e-Suf Coal Mines was 10,857 tons.
- 3—Total quantity of coal sold in different places was 640 tons.
- 4—Installation of ventilator pumps in all the point of blocks Nr. 1 and Nr. 2, and putting of wagon lines in all of the tunnels of blocks Nr. 1 and Nr. 2.
- 5—Repairing of 35 meters of tunnels in block Nr. 1 and Nr. 2.
- 6—Wiring of power lines in the tunnels of blocks Nr. 1 and Nr. 2.
- 7—Repairing of road with a bulldozer from the area of tunnel blocks Nr. 1 up to the compressor plant in block Nr. 2.
- 8—A ditch shute has been constructed from concrete for the inflow of coal powder to be pulverized and then used in making coal briquettes. The total expenditures of the project from the Government allocated funds amounts to 16,598,301.81 Afghanis.

*Project of Technicum
in Jangalak*

The project of the Technicum of Jangalak has been designed for the training of technical personnel at the intermediate technical level in various technical fields. Each year 350 to 700 persons are graduated from this technicum.

Volume of building construction work from the beginning of the project till the end of the year 1344 (1965-66).

1—Ground work	123,000 m3 (cubic meters)
2—Concrete pouring	5,133 m3 " "
3—Supply and installation of iron bars	473,533 kg (kilogramme)
4—Brick laying and curbed stone	5,700 m3 (cubic meters)
5—Mounting and reinforced concreting	832 m3 (cubic meters)

Cost of construction:

The total construction cost of the technicum of Jangalak has been planned to be 120,000,000 Afghanis. Of this total 19,000,000 Afghanis were spent during the year 1344 (1965-66).

The technicum of Janglak is being constructed in accordance with the contract Nr. 436 with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

Materials, equipment and technical instruments for the laboratories and for the building construction of technicum are being imported from the Soviet Union.

The basic requirements of materials and equipment for the construction at the technicum have already been imported.

*Performance of Technicum
of Nepht*

The project of the technicum of Nepht was started during the year (1964-65) and will be completed during the mid year 1346 (1967-68). The purpose of this project is to train 500 students. The preliminary work of the project has been completed. The construction work and all the remaining work of the project shall be completed by the end of the year 1346 (1967-68).

The activity of the project during the year (1965-66) comprise:

- 1—Excavation 100' m3 (cubic meters)
- 2—Digging for the foundations 1413 m3 (cubic meters)

—Building construction:

- 1—Building Number 1 and laboratory building
- 2—Building Number 4
- 3—Building of dormitory Number 3
- 4—Educational workshop Number 1
- 5—Dining hall Number 2
- 6—Residential quarters for specialists
- 8 Building Number 3 65 m3
- 7—Garage Number 6
- 9—Instruction building 41 m3

Concreting:

- 1—Concrete work on the frame.....150 m3
- 2—Concreting of Girders in the first floor.....43 m3
- 3—Concrete blocks of the ceiling.....161 m3
- 4—Concreting the floor and embankments of the canal.....52.3 m3
- 5—Concrete blocks of floor and walls under ground canals.....586 m3
- 6—Concreting of frames, first floor.....40 m3
- 7—Reinforced concreting in the foundation.....96 m3
- 8—Concreting of pillars and frames.....294 m3
- 9—Concreting the pillar frame.....182 m3
- 10—Concreting of frame peaks.....92 m3
- 11—Concrete 145 m3
- 12—Concreting of the canal floor.....12 m3
- 13—Concreting a pillar in the third floor.....3 m3
- 14—Concreting of peaks.....5 m3
- 15—Pouring of concrete between plates.....2.6 m3
- 16—Supplying of concrete blocks.....35 m3
- 17—Concreting of foundations.....94 m3
- 18—Preparing of concrete blocks.....30 m3
- 1118.54 m3

Finishing works

- 1—Completing of brick-laying for canalization.....37 m3
- 2—Completing of brick-laying for canalization walls.....701 m3
- 3—Covering of canals 224 m3
- 4—Completing of the cover of canals.....6 m3
- 5—Completing of iron moulds.....6 m3
- 6—Completing of iron moulds.....2 m3
- 7—Completing of one iron moulds.....1 m3
- 977 m3

Other works

- 1—Foundation stone work.....74 m3
- 2—Girders on ceiling.....50 m3

3 Supplying of cement moulds.....	28 m3
4 Supplying of cement blocks.....	6.6 m3
5 Filling the floor of the building with mud and earth.....	701 m3
6 Assembling the frame of the foundation.....	62 m3
7 Filling of the floor with crushed rock.....	162 m3
8 Ceiling	28 m3
9 Girder for ceiling.....	4.2 m3
	1115.8 m3

Total expenditures in the year (1965-66) amounted to 5,452,428 Afghanis.

Exploration of Petroleum and gas

The petroleum exploration in the Northern areas of the country in Andkhai, Khoja Gogerdak, Khoja burhan, Jangal-e-Kalan, Sare Pul, Qaissar, Qundoz, Alburz, Gunj etc. started during the year 1344 (1965-66). The most important accomplishments of this project consist of the discovery of 68,000,000,000 cubic meters of gas in Yatim Taque and Khoja Gogerdak. The work performed in various parts during the year (1965-66) are summarized as below:-

- 1 Geological mapping at a scale of 1:500,000 in area of 14,000 m3
- 2 Drilling for exploitation and exploration—20,140 m
- 3 Number of places in which the drilling was completed—19 points
- 4 Drilling on construction site—1324 meters
- 5 Training of personnel—14,844 persons

6 Expenditures on materials:

a- Cement	5459 tons
b- Iron bars	13 tons
c- Girder	2½ tons
d- Baked bricks	396,500 pieces
e- Stone	352,930 m3
f- Limestone	205 tons
g- Sand	2623 tons
h- Petroleum	3,035,520 litres
i- Diesel	2,892,772 litres
j- Oils	158210 litres
k- Electricity	8,715,502 KWH
Coal	114½ tons
Wooden pillars for ceilings	98½ tons
Wooden timebrs	554½ m3
Wooden pillars	1077 pieces
Barite	13280 tons
Total expenditures are	Afs. 25,261,027

Report of performances in the Technical training Centre

The technical training centre have 3 establishments:

- 1- Bicycle manufacturing
- 2- Plastic manufacturing
- 3- Glass manufacturing

1- Bicycle manufacturing plant:

This plant is divided into two section

A: Mechanical section

B: Painting and montage section

The performance of the bicycle manufacturing plant is summarized as follows:

676 Bicycles were produced during the year 1965-66 of which 627 were sold during the same year

In addition to the women's and men's bicycles, this plant produces the following qualities of bicycles and equipment:

Three wheeled children's bicycles, bicycle saddles, cycle stands, Wrenches and tools.

The monthly productive capacity of the bicycle plant is 300 to 500 bicycles.

2—Plastic manufacturing plant.

This plant is now equipped with the following three machines.

a) Injection machine with a 60 gms volume. The productive capacity of this machine depends on the quality and construction of its moulds.

b) Extrusion machine with a capacity of one meter per minute of hardened plastic pipe of 20 mm diameter.

c) The machine for grinding of waste and surplus materials:-

This machine is used for the grinding of trimmed pieces of plastic to be utilized for the making of finished products.

The following utensils are manufactured by the plastic making plant:-

20,183 pieces of breakable plastic glasses were produced of which 3393 pieces were sold. 41,810 pieces of unbreakable glasses were produced of which 1,888 pieces were sold. Of the 2,870 pieces of breakable plastic combs that were produced none were sold. 10,300 meters of plastic pipes were produced and 286 meters were sold. 5,436 pieces of unbreakable candy and sugar pots were produced of which 2916 pieces were sold.

.....643 unbreakable plastic cups were produced of which 623 cups were sold.

4,273 pieces of plastic ruler scales were produced of which 1,800 pieces were sold.

3—Glass manufacturing plant:

A furnace of average quality is installed in this plant. The capacity of this furnace is 150 to 300 kilograms of raw materials. Its heating power is 1200 centigrade.

Utensils Produced by the glass

Production

Sales

Manufacturing plant

Ash trays (1)	15892 pieces	1154 pieces
Ash trays (2)	1489 "	134 "
Ash trays (3)	1634 "	1159 "
Ash trays (4)	212 "	—
Small bowl	8418 "	1387 "
Large bowl	5467 "	215 "
Water bowls	6604 "	482 "
Salt and pepper shokers (2) and (3)	7338 "	1118 "
Salt and pepper shakers small and large	173 "	96 "
Ink posts	22325 "	—
Cream pots	260 "	—
Saucers	1520 "	31 "

Sugar pots

1516 "

Pin pots

4746 "

The total expenditures of the project was 547,821.34 Afghanis during the year 1965-66.

*Performances of the project
of Pule-e-Charkhi workshops*

The workshops project was started during (1961-62). Its performance progressed in accordance with the plan. The project will be completed during (1966-67).

The main activities of this project during the year (1965-66) consisted of:-

Temporary building construction	136,740 m3
Permanent building construction	3,715,420 m3
Excavation and drilling	2,702,701 m3
Road of sports ground and swimming pools	640,911 m2
Ceilings	169,332 m2
Deep wells connected with the pools	24 wells
Canalization and networks	752,817 meters
Sub station	3000 kw

Expenditures of important materials

Serial Nr.	Name of materials	Quantity	Unit
1	Cement	5026	tons
2	Oil paints	7504	tins
3	Varnish	120	tins
4	Baked bricks	489393	Pieces
5	Powdered paints	956	kilos
6	Lime	2097	tons
7	Sand	6006	m3
8	Petroleum	2446225	liters
9	Diesel	273191	liters
10	Oils	74456	liters
11	Electricity	411177	kw
12	Sand paper	8670	sheets
13	Fuel wood	215144	tons
14	Wood timber	1332.38	m3
15	Thorn wood	153	tons
16	Nails	8305	kilos
17	Asphalt	95511	kilos
18	Turpentine	200	kilos
19	Stone bricks of gazak	21149	pieces
20	Hardened Varnish for window glasses	2600	kilos
21	Porcelain bricks	19236	pieces
22	Glass bricks	6055	pieces
23	Rubber floors	500	m2
24	Asphalted papers	2151	rolls

26	Iron Girders	143880	pieces
27	Ply wood	7000	sheets
28	Plaster Wood	78	pieces
29	Sized stone	4800	pieces
30	Oil paints	6111	kilos
31	Canal wood boards	9042	sheets
32	Cord boards	1056	sheets
33	Cement tiles	8764	pieces
34	Sand	6734	tons
35	Stone	3517	m ³

Chemical fertilizer plant and Gas turbines at Mazare Sharif

The chemical fertilizer plant began during 1964-65. In accordance with the planned construction stages it will be ready for use in 1346 (1967-68). The project is now active in the building construction stages. The performance of the project during 1965-66 is as follows:-

A- Residential Areas

1. An Indian kiln for the producing of baked bricks to be used in the projects requirements with monthly production of 300,000 pieces.
2. Cement piles for telephone, sized 250x10x16 cm.
3. Excavating of a ditch from the highway to the residential area was begun during the month of Saur. In 2 months time it was extended 2 kilometres.
4. Coal storage chamber was constructed to the ceiling.
5. The construction of two lime kilns was completed.
6. One storage room was constructed of size 21½mx7½mx3½ meters.
7. Carpenter shop was constructed of size 21½mx7½mx3½ meters.
8. An earthen road was extended 26000mx15m.
9. Guards room sized 15mx5½mx3m was constructed.
10. Lime storage place of size 13.70mx7½mx2.7m was constructed.
11. An area of 30,000.m² was fenced with barbed wire for the storage of building materials.
12. Two deepwells for water supply were drilled. Ten inches size filter and other equipment were installed.
13. Iron girders of a bridge on the stream were assembled and 74 m³ of concrete poured. The size of erected girder is 19mx4.60mx1.90m.
14. The foundation site for the residential buildings of officials was excavated.
15. 60,000 fruit bearing and non bearing trees were planted in the residential areas.
16. The building Number 1 at the office was completed during the year. The building was lined with plaster. Painted ceilings were covered with sheet iron and window glasses were installed.
17. Leveling of building Number one's surroundings was done.
18. Telephone lines (two wires) were extended from Mazar city to the factory site. The total distance is 18 kms.
19. Storage hall Number 2 and Number 3 were constructed to the ceiling. They are 30 m long and 8½ meters wide.
20. The workshop is covered with ceiling. Its length is 50m and width is 10m.

B- Factory site

1. The road has been built with a length of 700 meters and width of 15 meters.

- 2—Two entrance gates of fuel storage chambers were completed. Its windows were installed during the year.
- 3 The office building was constructed completely. It was plastered, painted, covered with sheet iron and the window glass of both floor were installed.
- 4—Ground leveling the areas surrounding building Number 1 was done.

The total expenditures of the project obtained from the Government allocated funds was 6,734,081.81 Afghanis.

The project of Gas conveying pipe lines

The works of this project was started during the year 1964-65. The gas pipeline is formed of two parts.

1 The export gas pipe lines from the exploitation site to the border of the Soviet Union of a length of 97½ kilometers and diameter of 820 millimeters. Through this pipe line it is proposed to export 4,000,000,000 cubic meters of gas per year

2—Pipe line from the exploitation site to the chemical fertilizer factory of a length of 88 kilometers and diameters of 325 millimeters. Its conveying capacity is designed for 350,000,000 cubic meters per year.

The construction of the pipe line for the export of gas to the Soviet Union is progressing in accordance with the plan. It is determined that the work will be completed by the end of the year 1346 (1967-68). The projects expenditures during the year (1965-66) was 12,611,126 Afghanis from the Government allocated funds.

The Performance of the Cadastral Survey Project

The efforts of the cadastral survey consists of needed investigations into land, classification, ownership and related rights. It is formed of the following three important stages:

- 1—Land survey.
- 2—Mapping.
- 3—Land registration.

The performance to the present consists of the land survey and mapping. The land registration is the ultimate goal of the Cadastral Survey and has not been started as yet because it affects the rules of justice and law. The registration of land to be fitted into the results of the cadastral survey is delayed because the regional survey work has not been started as yet and also the provincial branches of the Land Registration Department have not been yet established.

The activities performed during the year 1344 (1965-66) consist of the following:-

<i>Survey Activities</i>	<i>Areas of land</i>
Eastern part of Barakzayee, Kandahar	10895 jaribs
Western part of Barakzayee, Kandahar	6760 jaribs
Deh Khoja	1565 jaribs
Darwaza Gai (Zabul)	24397 jaribs
Qargha (Kabul)	5400 jaribs
Darul Aman	3200 jaribs
Shamalan (Helmand)	6000 jaribs
Total land area surveyed	58217 jaribs
Personnel, administrators, and clerical workers.....	60 persons
Advisers and foreign Specialists including 4 Peace Corp workers	19 persons
Students	330 persons

Skilled workers including drivers

58 workers

Unskilled workers

186 workers

Two Russian-made bus services were purchased from Jangalak factory and four chevrolet pickups were purchased from AHC. Two theodolites costing 2559 dollars were purchased through the Astco. The prices were paid from the budgetary code Number 400.

A tract of the Government land with an area of six jaribs, 3 beswas, and three beswassas and located on the Western side of the Darul Aman highway in front of the old match factory was purchased from the budgetary code Number 500.

The Central Department's buildings are to be constructed on the purchased tract of land.

The total expenditures of the project amounted to 11, 855, 391 Afghanis.

Social Services

Introduction:

The government has encouraged efforts in the development of education, public health, and welfare services by means of radio and newspapers. The main purpose has been to keep people informed and to create an enlightened and progressive society. The following were accomplished in the field of social services in the year 1344 (1965-66).

Education

Despite many problems and limited resources the government has been able to accomplish the following in conformity with its budgetary and financial strength. The projects in Kabul consist of primary, secondary, and vocational school, the women's welfare society and the museum. These have cost a sum of 80,627,260 Afghans during the year (1965-66). Of this total, the amount of 68,145,529 Afghans (i.e. 14.5%) were spent on equipment and 85.50% were spent on building construction.

As a result of such projects the number of grammar grade students in the rural areas increased from 69151 to 84,512 students. In other words the number of students compared to the enrollment of 1343 (1964-65) had increased 22.2 percent. The number of primary school students in the same period increased from 239,000 to 273,525 making a 14.4 percent increase as compared to 1343 (1964-65).

1) Buildings of Primary Schools

One of the problems of the Ministry of Education is that the number of schools and classes are not sufficient. The problem is further magnified with the continued growth of enrollments. Therefore the Ministry of Education has put efforts whereby new school buildings have been constructed. The construction of new school buildings during the year 1344 (1965-66) is summarized as follows:

- 1) Rukhshana school in Carte Seh, and Nazwana and Ghazi Ayub Khan schools in Shahrara were completed.
- 2) 90% of Mahmud Raqhee school was completed.
- 3) 80% of Arabkhana school in Faryab Province was completed.
- 4) 60% of Abu Mohammad in Baghlan province was completed.
- 5) 95% of Abaak in Pakhtia province was completed.
- 6) 90% of Jajee Maidan was completed.
- 7) 90% of Teerzai school and all construction of two primary schools in Kote Sangee were completed.

2) Secondary school projects:

To alleviate the people's demand for increased enrollments the number of secondary school students were also increased. The enrollment of intermediate level students was increased from 21824 to 27612 during the year (1965-66). This increase was about 26.5% compared to the year 1343. The enrollment of the high school students was 6070, a 90% increase compared to the year 1343 (1964-65).

Building construction of secondary schools:

98% of the construction work of Laghman Lycee and 90% of Jawz-e-Jan Lycee.

Abu Obeida was completed. 60% of building adjoining construction of Badakhshan dormitory. 40% of the construction of Jabalusseraj middle school was completed.

3) Vocational Schools

In spite of the importance that this project has in the supplying of personnel for technical fields it was not possible due to the lack of funds and personnel, to create new establishments during the year 1344 (1965-66). However vocational school enrollment was increased to 11,266, a 14.2% increase as compared to 1343 (1964-65).

Building construction of vocational schools

40% of the building construction of the teachers training school of Herat was completed. 95% of the building construction of a ten room dormitory was completed. From the total funds allotted for the purpose of building construction for the Ministry of Education the biggest portion was utilized in completing the school of Arts in Kabul and the school of vocational mechanics in Kandahar. The remaining funds were used for the purchase of the building-site of the I.D.I. vocational school of Kunduz and the cost of land-site of the A.I.T. in Kabul.

Report of actual expenditures in the development and normal projects of the Ministry of Education during the year (1965-66).

<i>Name of project</i>	<i>Afghani expenses</i>
Primary schools	7,935,788.27
Secondary schools	6,064,223.29
Vocational schools	50,492,296.95
Central projects	2,813,024.20
Museums	340,196.44
Women Welfare Society	500,000
Total	68,145,529.15

University

Introduction:

Kabul University is the largest institution of higher studies within Afghanistan. With the development of economic and educational plans timely efforts were made in the growth of the establishment and organization of this large institution.

Report of development activities of the Kabul University

during the year 1344 (1965-66)

The Kabul University has begun with its activities during the current year of the 2nd plan in accordance with its fixed targets. Together with the advances of education the equipment and building construction facilities were also moved forward in the university. The development activities during the year (1965-66) consisted of the following:-

1) New establishments in the university successfully developed. Each faculty (or school) in the university developed rapidly in its endeavors to reach its spiritual and material goals.

The medical faculty at Nangarhar, the engineering faculty and the faculties of science and literature at Kabul, have launched new activities which are described briefly as follows:-

1—The Faculty of Engineering:-

Previously two departments existed in the faculty of engineering i.e. civil engineering and electro-mechanical engineering. In the year (1965-66) the department of electromechanical engineering was re-organized into a department of electrical engineering and department of mechanical engineering. Also a pre-engineering course was established for the benefit of provincial students. This year 35 students who were the graduates of provincial high schools were enrolled in the pre-engineering course of the faculty of engineering.

2—Medical school of Nangarhar:-

This institution was established during 1963-64. Being a young institute and requiring rapid growth, the government ordered the transfer of the Nangarhar hospital from the Ministry of Health to the medical school of Nangarhar. As a result of transfer of this hospital the theoretical and practical training in medical sciences at this faculty is providing facilities for the people of that province to profit from the opportunity for good health services.

Faculty of Education:-

In 1344 the faculty of home economics was replaced by a department of home economics in the faculty of education.

Faculty of Literature:-

The department of French Literature and Culture was established recently in the school of letters.

II) Increases in the number of classes:-

1—In view of the decision of the high council of Kabul University dated 26.2.43 and the approval of appropriate authorities the Faculty of Pharmacy and the Faculty of Home economics were dropped as of the beginning of the year (1965-66). The department of Home economics was moved into the Faculty of education and the Department of Pharmacy was moved into the faculty of medicine. Because the faculty of medicine has the independence to expand its expenditure this creates no problem. However the faculty of education had the problem of arrangement for development and increase its number of classes. As a result the Faculty of education was enlarged with 3 additional classes.

2—In the School of Letters, a class of French language and Literature was added at the sophomore level.

3—The school of medicine of Nangarhar province was established 2 years ago. A junior class for that Faculty was formed during 1344 (1965-66). All together five classes were added and two faculties were dropped from the organization of the Kabul University.

III) Employment of Professors:-

25 local professors and 16 foreign professors were recently added to the teaching staff of the following Faculties:-

Name of Faculty	Increase of Local teachers	Increase of Foreign teachers
1—Engineer Faculty	—	—
2—Faculty of agriculture	4	0

3—Faculty of theology	6	1
4—Faculty of Literature	4	1
5—Faculty of economics	5	—
6—Faculty of medicine	1	7
7—Faculty of sciences	5	7
	25	EP

A number of professors made available through foreign assistance programmes and were assigned to the following schools:

1—Medical faculty of Nangarhar had 63 person three of whom were professors and the remaining were nurses and medical personnel.

2—Faculty of theology.....	5
3—Faculty of Literature.....	6
4—Faculty of Education.....	3
Total.....	77

IV) Increase of student enrollment

Student enrollment was increased over (1964-65) in the following faculties:

1—Faculty of Engineering.....	23
2—Faculty of Agriculture.....	4
3—Faculty of theology.....	10
4—Faculty of Law.....	48
5—Medical Faculty of Nengarhar.....	22
6—Faculty of Economics.....	67
7—Faculty of Education.....	139
8—Faculty of Letters.....	162
9—Faculty of Sciences.....	23
Total.....	498

V) New Buildings:

The construction of the buildings that started on the Aliabad campus in the First Five Year Plan and ended in the 3rd year of the Second Five Year Plan could not meet the ever increasing demand of the University. Hence in the year 1344 (1965-66) the construction of the following projects were started:-

a) The construction of the Gymnasium annex:

Because of the ever increasing enrollment of the university the gymnasium building was not large enough to meet the requirements. Hence a contract was signed on (20.11.65) with the Kohsar construction company in accordance with which a new building would be constructed as an annex to the gymnasium. This would be completed within four months.

b) Construction of an agricultural farm in Darulaman

A sum of 1,000,000 Afs. was allotted last year. With an additional sum of 1,550,000 Afs. being allotted currently for the construction of this farm, it is hoped that the major part of construction will be completed and this agricultural farm will be ready for use soon.

c) The buildings of Nangarhar University

This is a recently established university requiring new building units. From

the total sum of 1,624,240 Afs. allotted for the expenditure of this university during 1344 the following constructions were financed.

- 1- Residential buildings for the foreign professors
- 2- Construction of a building adjoining the hospital

Report of actual expenditures of the development projects of the university during the year 1344 (1965-66):

<i>Name of project</i>	<i>Foreign exchange</i>	<i>Net Afghanis</i>	<i>Total in Afghanis</i>
Equipping of the university in Kabul	\$9198	1,270,160	1,691,411
Buildings of Kabul university		16,795,282	16,795,282
Equipping of various faculties	\$5380	3,942,696	4,245,726
Buildings of various faculties		10,624,240	10,624,240
Total	\$14578	32,632,378	33,356,659

Faculty of medicine and pharmacology.

1- In the autopsy laboratory 210 cases were examined during 1965. The cases had resulted from crimes and civil and sexual offences, determining illegitimate infants, blood inspections and traffic accidents. Of this number one hundred cases were inspected for autopsy. The results were entered into reports and despatched to the appropriate sources.

III- Pathological Laboratory.

During 1965 some 1066 pieces of tissues of diseased parts obtained from internal surgery or from eye, ear, throat, and skin or other parts that were brought from women and child clinics or the hospitals of Avicenna, Wazir Akbar Khan, and others were examined in the laboratory of Pathology. The results were despatched to the appropriate departments. A pathologist of the WHO was assigned to work with the Department of Pathology in 1344 (1965-66) a number of text books has been placed for the use of the students of Pathology. The books belong to the WHO Pathologist.

III- Laboratory of Biochemistry:

The following theoretical and practical training programmes were conducted at the bio-chemical services during the year 1344 (1965-66).

- 1- Training of the students of the medical and pharmacological faculties.
- 2- Practical trainings for the students of Faculties of Kabul University.
- 3- Equipping of new laboratories.
- 4- Training of the technicians of the Health Institutes of the University and the Faculty of medicine.
- 5- Analysis of the samples of excrements of patients from the clinics of the university, other hospitals of Kabul, and from outside of the clinics and hospitals. The total number of these analyses reached 15,946

IV—Laboratory of Pharmacology

- 1—Laboratory examinations from the aspects of toxicology and drug analysis.
- 2—Advancement of Scientific knowledge of Department assistants.
- 3—Training programme of the school of medicine and pharmacy—
- 4—Practical application of lessons for the medical and pharmacological classes.

V Laboratory of Anatomy:

The following models were supplied during the year (1965-66) for the laboratory of anatomy to advance the educational level of assistants and students and to better equip the laboratory.

- a) Model of upper muscles, model of lower muscles, model of hand, model of leg, model of shoulder joint, model of arm, model of brain, model of reproductive organs, etc
- b) For the equipping of an audio-visual laboratory some equipment was supplied:-
- c) For the practical training of students to carry out dissections some equipments were purchased.

VI Laboratory of Preventive medicine

The activities of preventive disease programme and social health services in the year included theoretical training given to the students of 3rd, 4th and 5th grade of the school of medicine and the senior class of the school of pharmacology. The training was given by the technicians of the precautionary health services. Doctors had practical training at the shewakee health centre and other health and social centres.

VII—Laboratory of bacteriology

This laboratory has carried out the following examinations during the year 1344 (1965-66).

- a) 471 cases of cultural and direct inspections
- b) 520 cases of the department study of the bacillus of Tuberculosis.
- c) 635 cases of the department of meteorology
- d) 207 cases of the department of M. tology and parasitology

VIII—Laboratory of Physiology

a) In the year 1344 (1965-66) five important subjects were taught to the freshman class—

- 1—Electrophysiology of nerves
- 2—physiology of respiratory tract
- 3—metabolism.
- 4 Food and nourishment
- 5 Heat regulation and physiology of digestive system.

Report of actual expenditures of the Faculty of Medicine

Name of project	Foreign exchange	Net Afghanis	Total Afghanis
Faculty of Medicine	40,672	412,796.27	2,255,237.87

Health Institutes of Ali Abad:-

- 1—Central heating systems that were ordered for the Civil hospital and Nader Sah Hospital were imported and installed by foreign and local technicians—
- 2—Wooden chairs, doors, metallic drawers, electric brooms, stools and weighing scales were supplied and delivered to the Nader Shah Hospital during the year 1344 (1965-66).
- 3—A laundry machine will be imported and installed for the Nader Shah Hospital and the women's clinics so as to improve the washing of patient clothing.
- 4—Purchasing of equipment for the 300 beds of Nader Shah Hospital and the women's welfare clinic—

Report of actual expenditures of the Development budget of the year (1965-66) of the health Institutes

<i>Name of project</i>	<i>Exchange currencies</i>	<i>Net Afghanis</i>	<i>Total in Afghanis</i>
Equipment	\$24934.22	1129520.16	2,199,904.88
Property		166470.08	166,470.08
Total	\$24,934.22	1,295,990.24	2,366,374.96

Health

Introduction:

During the nation's Second Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Health has applied effort in accordance with programme. The main targets of these programmes consisted of preventive health measures, establishment and expansion of hospitals and clinics and insuring of better means of determining and curing of diseases. These targets were reached as a result of government efforts, activities of the staff and personnel of health services and advice of international institutes. These accomplishments are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

a) Preventive health measures:

1—The building of the hospital at Ghazni was not large enough to meet the demand of visiting patients of that area. Hence the construction of the 2nd floor of the hospital was started. Five percent of the construction of the building that had remained unfinished was completed during the year 1965-66. It can accommodate 10 hospital beds. In addition to the beds of the civil hospital of Ghazni the ten beds that have been supplied recently are used to meet the requirements of hospital beds for the women patients of that town.

—The building of the civil and women hospital at Baghlan that accommodates 55 hospital beds were almost 95% completed during the year 1344 (1965-66). It is hoped that the remaining work of the hospital building construction will be completed during the year 1345 (1966-67).

3—80% of the building construction of the civil and women's hospital of Badakhshan was completed between the years 1962-63 to 1965-66. It is hoped that the remaining construction work of the hospital would be completed during 1966-67. This hospital accommodates 30 beds.

4—90% of the building construction of Sheberghan hospital was completed between the years 1962-63 to 1965-66. The remaining construction of this 25 beds hospital is expected to be completed during 1345 (1966-67).

5—The construction of the hospital project of Gardez-Zermat-Jajee was started during 1963-64. It was 85% completed by 1965-66. It is hoped that the remaining construction of the project will be completed during 1965-66. This hospital accommodates 65 beds.

6—The construction of Urgoon hospital began during the year 1964-65. 35% of it was completed by the end of the year 1965-66. The remaining work of this 15 bed hospital is hoped to be completed during 1345 (1966-67).

7—The construction of Bamiyan hospital started during the year 1964-65. Within two years almost 100% of project was completed. After the electric wiring and the water pipe installations are completed this hospital will be inaugurated. This hospital accommodates 15 beds.

8 The construction of Pule-e-Khumri hospital began during 1964-65. 50% of the work was completed within 2 year. It is hoped that the remaining work of this 20 bed hospital will be completed during 1966-67. The hospital will be inaugurated during 1346 (1967-68).

9—Building construction of the Takhar hospital began during 1965-66 and 10% of the work was completed at the same period. The remaining work is supposed to be completed during the years 1345 (1966-67) and 1346 (1967-68).

10—The construction of Badgheecce project started during the year 1965-66. The remaining work of this 20 bed hospital is to be completed during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

11—The building of the hospital of Ghorat with a 25 bed capacity has begun. Money allotments for this building were approved and building materials were supplied during the year 1343. (1964-65). The construction of this hospital is supposed to be completed during 1966-67 or 1967-68.

12—The construction work of the building annexed with Wazir Akbar/Khan Roghtun together with the asphaltting of the hospital yard began during 1965-66 and was completed during the same year. The project is now being utilized.

13— Beginning with the year 1965-66 a total of 89585 persons that attended the provincial institutes of Public Health were given medical examinations.

14—General clinic examinations in Kabul and the provinces.....446237

15—Number of patients in hospital beds in Kabul and provinces...20253

16—Surgery and first aid examinations in Kabul and the provinces...13937

17—Medical operations in Kabul and in the provinces 12,022

18 Medical examination and dental work in dentistry clinics

in Kabul and provinces.....55210

19—Radiography and rodioscopic inspections in private institutes...186270

20—Medically examined in the laboratory and other institutes 56,139

In the year 1344 (1965-66) three laboratories were newly inaugurated in the provinces of Qundoz, Kapeesa, and Bamiyan.

b) *Precautionary health measures.*

Department of Public Health:

The Directorate of Statistics of the Public Health during the year 1965-66 has collected statistical data of health reports on cases of communicable and

other diseases and has supplied such reports to national and international agencies. Forms of entries to the hospital beds and annual reports and certificates on cases of deaths and other data were supplied by this directorate. It has despatched the data to all the national health sources. The collecting of correct health statistics and preparing of health publications and forms are one of the primary requirements. Some of the important work accomplished by this office during the year are as follows:-

- 1 Weekly reports of such diseases as small pox, cholera, typhoid, etc were forwarded in the form of international codes to the WHO.
- 2—Analysis of monthly reports of entry to the hospital beds. The data were received from the hospitals of the Ministry of Health.
- 3—Classifying of tabulation of some diseases all over Afghanistan.
The classification was done in accordance with the international codes.
The tabulation of diseases were prepared in such a form that would convey the required data in accordance with sex, age and geographical locality.
- 4—Tabulation of data about the number of recoveries of patients from all over the country.
- 5 Calculation of the average number of patient days in hospital beds of all the hospitals belonging to the Ministry of Health.
- 6 Registering of statistical data about 15 types of contagious diseases in the statistical registers. Data were about the diseases including small pox, cholera, typhoid, typhus, whooping cough, dysentery, amnetyphoid, bacillus, dyptheria, influenza, paratyphoid, and mennengitis coccus etc.
- 7 Teaching of health statistics to the school of medical technicians.
- 8 The health certificates, death certificates and cards of entries to hospital beds that were received from the provinces and from the capital were coded. The number of such certificates was 20,000 to 25,000 cards annually.
- 9 Preparing of the required charts the data of which were obtained from the reports of the provinces and the capital. These charts were the graphical representation of the extent of tuberculosis, whooping cough, syphilis, dyptheria, influenza, etc.
- 10 Despatching of the tabulated data for the information of the provincial Health authorities.
- 11—Holding of training courses for those people who have to do with statistics.
- 12 Distributing of instruction pamphlets particularly to those who were supposed to fill up the statistical forms.
- 13 Despatching the copies of weekly reports to the foreign liaison and publication sections of the ministry about the controlling of communicable diseases, and also to the department of epedimology. Surveying of organisms and parasites in the alimentary tracts in the Rahman Baba school.

It is the responsibility of the health department of the Ministry of Education to care for the health of students of all ages in Afghanistan. There are primary and secondary schools and centres of higher learning all over the country. There are 15 dormitories of which 12 dormitories are located in Kabul and 3 are in the provinces of Kandahar and Nangarhar. The total number of students in the institutions of public education in Kabul are about 180,000. This is less than one fifth of the city's total population.

In the year 1965-66 a meeting was held in the Department of Public Health on the subject of establishing co-operation between the Ministries of Education and Health. In the meeting it was decided that a team of medical personnel be organiz-

ed to investigate epidimology and tabulate statistical data of such diseases as dyphtheria, intestinal parasites and internal diseases of the students of the Ministry of Education.

The decision was made for the reason that the students of public education in Kabul forms a convenient group to be investigated for the above mentioned diseases. The meeting decided that three schools in Kabul city be selected for the preliminary examinations of the above mentioned diseases.

- 1—The primary and secondary school of Rahman Baba being one of the board-
ing schools has an enrollment of 1300. The students of this school are of
6 to 20 years old.
- 2—The primary girls school of Mastoor Ghori having an enrollment of 1200.
The students are of 6 to 12 years old.
- 3 Primary school (number 6) having an enrollment of 1108. The students are
of 6 to 12 years old.

Further to that the department of microbiology has designed the survey of internal diseases for the inhabitants of Kabul to be carried out on the last year of the Second Five Year Plan.

Department of entimology—

During the year this department has classified the different insects that belong to the following orders:-

Colpertia
Daphnia
Orthettra
Asopoda
Haemaphysa
Scorpenedia
Odonatha

Acorpena
Tesarana
hemaphysa
hemaphysa
homopetra

Three hundred samples of the above mentioned orders were collected and classified. Some of the insects were put on the slides and determined by the zoologists.

Some remaining of the insects have been reserved in alcohol and formaldehyde. A number of flies were collected from the sheep and placed for study.

Environmental hygiene

This department conducts two different activities. One is its active role in scientific hygiene, and the other in the training of health or medical technicians. In the year 1965-66 the training of health technicians in the first and the 2nd classes continued. Twenty two students were enrolled in class one and 29 students in class two. After the final examinations there were 20 students who had their practical training. The 29 graduates of the 2nd class were introduced for on the job training to the following places during 1344 (1965-66).

Department of anti-malaria campaign.

Kabul Municipality.

Directorate of control of communicable diseases.

Department of Public Health to cooperate and get practical training in the surveying of building units in Kabul.

In addition to the educational activities the Director of the Public Health Institute together with a member of the Department were assigned to survey the hygienic conditions of the city's public bath rooms. A request to this effect was made by the Kabul municipality and it was approved by the President of the Public Health Department. The report of observations was submitted to the appropriate authorities. The practical training at the Mir Abbas village has been followed up regularly. Also the technical members of this Directorate have participated in the programmes of health at Kabul Radio and with the health publicity teams at Nangarhar and Laghman provinces.

Biochemistry

The branches of this directorate have performed qualitative and quantitative examinations of blood, urine and water contents in such materials as urea, boric acid, glucose, and calcium proteins etc. Also different tests of liver, tekatata and cadmium tests were performed.

	number of tests of blood	number of tests of urine	number of tests of water	number of tests of foods
First quarter	31	42	24	11
2nd quarter	34		155	85
3rd quarter	99	110	210	197
4th quarter	201	46	166	197

Examinations of urine included the chemical analysis of gall bladder stones. Also 35 different tests of drugs were performed. At the end of the year 1965-66, in the department of virology a German virologist performed different virological test on 300 samples of blood serums that were collected from the blood donors.

Blood Bank

During the year 1965-66 pursuant to the previous activities various examinations of blood, heamoglobin, biclobin, serulogie and other samples were made. Important activities of this branch included the obtaining of blood from the donors, determining the blood groups and the distribution of blood to hospitals for immediate use. During the year 1965-66 the blood received from the donors was 6,141,000 c.c. In the same period 1294 bottles of blood were sold.

Microbiology

In different branches of microbiology inspections and surveys of various origins were made. Also individual microbiological examinations were performed. The microbiology branch has the following branches working under it.

Department of Bacteriology, Department of Parasitology, Department of Serology etc.

Blood bank for maternity hospital, Kabul municipality, Rahman Baba school, Mastoora Ghorri school, different parts of the city and northern parts of the country.

Excrements

Examinations of microbiological samples were made on bowels and excrements during the epidemic that occurred in North Afghanistan. The department was able

to determine the existence of cholera in that area and sent the results for verification by the international laboratory of cholera.

Directorate of Trainings:

This directorate conducted training in the schools belonging to the Ministry of Health, refresher courses, vaccination courses, public health courses for provinces, and others programmes. During the year 1965-66 the No. of students and various courses from which students were graduated consisted of the following:

Dentist protesians 14 graduates, compounders 21 graduates, medical technicians 13 graduates, X-ray workers 8 graduates, and laboratorian 16 graduates.

Administrative offices:

During the year 1965-66 the works that are performed by the administrative branch of the Public Health Department consisted of the:- administrative and public relation works, roll call for officials, payments and supply and transport facilities.

Activities of Kindergarten and maternity hospital during 1965-66:

1- Registered persons	18784	persons
2- Examined medically	53860	persons
3- Visitors for health reasons	133195	persons
4- Vaccinated	18947	persons
5- Children in the kindergarten	700	persons
6- Introduced to schools	152	persons
7- Entered in provincial hospitals	1815	persons
8- Births at home	3250	persons
9- Medical inspection and recoverings	2390	persons
10- X-rays inspections	6765	persons
11- Received milk and calcium	4391	persons
12- Butter milk distributed	16032	pounds
13- Soap distributed	73362	cakes

Campaign against malaria

DDT Spreaders in provinces

1. In 1965-66 activities of spreading DDT continued in building units and places where the mosquitos were supposed to breed.

2. Spreading of DDT began on 10th Sawr and continued until 10th of Saratan.

3. In a 60 day period 1708 pumps for blowing DDT and 2320 workers per day were engaged in work.

4. During the season of spreading DDT a total of 434,777 kg. of 75% DDT compound was spread.

5. Surveillance activities were to continue.

6. During the season for the spreading of DDT the following means of transportation were used additional to the normal means of transports:-

Lorries... 24 vehicles

Pickups... 11 vehicles

7. During the year 1965-66 a total number of 656,767 persons received DDT in Kabul, Kandahar and Pule-e-Khomri. Also under surveillance terms during the same period DDT was applied to the following:

7637	villages
473847	house-yards
4674228	rooms
892367	persons
212696339	surfaces

Campaign against tuberculosis:

The following activities were conducted under the TB campaign during 1344 (1965-66)

1- TB tests of persons	28266
2- BCG vaccinations	25491
3- Radio graphed	18328
4- Laboratory examination	2555
5- Patients under treatment	2005
6- Patients recovered from treatments	967

Institute of manufacturing vaccines for communicable diseases

Cholera vaccines despatched	1628964 vaccines
Vaccinated	1570086 persons
Smallpox vaccines despatched	2431826 vaccines
Smallpox vaccines despatched	2431826 vaccines
Vaccinated	21170513 persons
Treated for trachoma	9544 persons

Supply of vaccines:

Smallpox vaccines	538572 persons and 537 gm plates
Typhoid	333340 cc
Cholera	1865250 cc
Human's rabbies vaccines	40375 cc
Animal's rabbies vaccines	1300 cc
Cured of rabbies	339 persons
Treated for smallpox	1442 persons

Rural Development

Introduction:

With the development of industry, the establishment of factories, and the higher standard of urban living conditions there is an emigration of villagers to cities. Higher income are the incentives causing the working age group of the village to come to the towns. As a result of such a move the villages decline. Therefore the Government has begun to search and apply welfare measures for the improvement of villages. The purpose has been to provide greater opportunity to the villagers for socio-economic advancements just as the urban dwellers benefit. The villagers forming the agricultural population of the country are the original producers of physical wealth and the Government has prepared multi-purpose community development plans designed to raise the standard of living in the rural areas. By applying the Government plans for the rural development, the material and spiritual resources of the farmer should profit and as such the peasant's economic, social and cultural levels would be raised.

The accomplishments of the Department of Rural Development:

The rural development project was started as a pilot project in the village of Deh Yakub, Shewaki in the year 1333 (1954-55). The results have been felt in the fields of public instruction, basic education, the expansion of agriculture, animal husbandry, environments hygiene, handicraft and small scale industries, social welfare and others. The importance of this project has been accepted and welcomed by communities everywhere in the country. Now this project is a national project and as time goes on the dark aspects of socio-economic conditions of the villages are being enlightened. By the year 1963-64 the number of development projects reached 14. The projects that were inaugurated during the same year were:-

Tani project on 23th of Jauza, Urgun project in the month of Mizan, Khogiani project on 14th Aqrab, Jorm project on 7th Qaus and the project of Joni Khel at Mangal was also inaugurated during the same year. At this time there are 29 projects which are active in the rural development programmes. The annexed graph indicates the development trend of community development in our country. It should be mentioned that during the current year preliminary survey of projects of the regions of Alisheng, Alingar, Saighan, Kahmard, Katawaz, and Maiwand were completed and 180 graduates of 6th grade of those regions are now busy in the training centres of the project. They learn from a theoretical and practical view point the development principles which are designed to mobilize the active participation of peoples and Government institutional services. These graduates can help the members of community through self help to develop into the more useful members of society.

The Department of rural development through the supervision of its projects has been able to raise the standard of thinking and knowledge and has put forth to change the mentality of the community in the villages. The branch of statistics of the Department of rural development is giving the following descriptions for the information of readers of press and publications:-

I Training Programmes

The Department of Rural Development requires technical and educated personnel for the application of multi-purpose programmes. Such personnel are required at various levels. Therefore a number of training courses that produce such personnel were inaugurated.

Education and basic trainings

It is clear that the fundamentals of education and the foundation of the national unity and independence are based on primary education. Because of this the rules have specified that primary education in our country be compulsory and free of charge. In accordance with this law the Government is obliged eventually to arrange facilities for the education of all the children in the country. Even though the items of law have given no preference in the extent of arrangements to be observed for the education of the children of rural or urban areas, yet in view of the realities of the situation the children of the rural areas deserve more in terms of facilities for education. The reason is that the people of rural areas in view of geographic, economic, and social conditions wish to extend, at least some attention to the education of their children. In view of this matter the rural development during the current year has been able to establish the following educational institutions.

Vocational Courses:

1. Course of training the rural workers during the year 1965-66 has advanced 81 graduates to the society.
2. Course of training for the village leaders has admitted 75 heads, assistant heads and secretaries of the village councils.
3. Courses of teachers training have had 26 persons.
4. Courses of women's welfare which had 15 girl students from the Shewaki primary school graduates. They are being trained about home economics, basic education, community development etc.
5. Courses for carpenters consisting of two carpenters and a carpentry teacher.

II Public Health

It is evident that a healthy mind is in a healthy body. A sick person cannot design a plan to raise his living standard. Health is a good investment for society and sickness is a responsibility of society. Therefore health and welfare are interrelated. It is for this reason that the Rural Development Department endeavors to prevent sickness and to keep people informed of the harms of sickness, the courses of communicable diseases, ways of the spread of diseases and their serious consequences. Efforts are being made to bring about a change in the mentality of the rural dwellers pressing them to use medicine and to become accustomed to the services of physicians and doctors.

Because publicity has a role that affects the people the Department of Rural Development further to the development of hospitals also issues health publicity. Whenever the Doctors, Nurses, Midwives, and Sanitary engineers go to the villages and rural dwellings they also provide health publicity. They instruct the village dwellers in social hygiene and the sanitation of the village.

To apply the above mentioned ideas the Department of Rural Development has performed the following activities of environment hygiene and medical treatment

with the help of the specialists of WHO, UNICEF and the co-operation of the Ministry of Health.

a) Supply of drinking water for the villages of Sahak, and Miakhel of Shewaki project. This would give 2600 gallons of water per day.

1) Although the population of these two villages is about 1700 persons the water supply for these two villages has been designed for a 50% increase of population within 25 years. Hence the water is to be supplied for 2550 persons.

2) It is now under consideration to extend pipelines from the well to the reservoir and from the reservoir to the village. People would utilize water from the faucets for the public baths.

3) The building of the water tank of the reservoir has been completed. This tank stores enough water for the use of the village for one day. Its capacity is 86,400 gallons or about 8 gallons per person per day. In building of the reservoir and in the extending the water pipe line the people of the village are working with profound interest. They are supplying the construction materials from their own village.

b) Survey of water supply of the villages of Welayati and Baghalak of the Shewaki project.

1) The water well in the vicinity of the mountain of Welayati and Baghalak has been surveyed by the experts of environmental hygiene and sanitary engineers of the project. The area has been leveled for the installations. As soon as the water pipe equipment donated by the WHO reaches Kabul and after the installations of the Sahawk project are completed the installation work at this project begins.

c) Water supply for the village of Darmaky of the project at Tany.

1) The water of Spinghai well would be brought to the village of Daragay at Tany.

2) The water flow would be directed through a concrete ditch and partly through a waterpipe.

3) The construction of a concrete ditch has been completed and the construction of water reservoirs and the tank has been started.

4) The tank has a capacity of 80,000 gallons.

5) This project supplies healthy water for 5000 persons.

6) The cost of water pipes would be \$40,000. The expense is being paid to the Department of the Rural Development as an extra ordinary grant from the UNICEF.

7) At present the project is utilizing the services of a foreign specialists, two medical technicians, and ten local workers.

8) The local people are voluntarily attending work every day in large numbers. Their principal is to attend a self-help programme.

d) The survey work of Akakhel and Zamber wells of the Joji Maidan project has been completed and its construction will begin soon.

1—Training of Sanitarians:

To undertake the sanitation programmes of the rural development technical personnel are needed. This is being fulfilled by the Ministry of Health in co-operation with the Rural Development.

2 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry:

It is evident that Afghanistan is an agricultural country in which 85% are busy in agricultural work. The cultivators are good producers of wealth. The Department of Rural Development considers it one of its duties to persuade the peasants to take advantage of their productive resources in such a way as to obtain increasing incomes from their ownership of resources, thereby increasing their total income level. The Department of Rural Development accomplishes this job with publicity programmes and with actual demonstration to the public of how to develop a community. The Department of Rural Development in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the World Food Organization specialists has performed the following activities:-

3 Co-operatives and the rural handicrafts:

It is evident that the peasant is in the first place in need of food, clothing and shelter. This requirement is immediately common to all. Any one in the village utilizes most of his time in the preparation and supply of these three important requirements. It was this main idea for which the Department of Rural Development was organized and has in mind to organize the village co-operative establishments. One co-operative establishment has been organized at the training centre and another one at the Logar project areas.

4 The Council of Villagers:

In order to settle and solve the complex problems of the villages the Department of Rural Development has launched a programme to establish village councils. The villagers elect representatives of their own for the village council. The representatives select from among themselves one person to work as the president of the council, one person as the vice-president, another the inspector and another is appointed as the cashier. The remaining elected members shall be the council's members. The programme of the rural development is a programme of the people by the people for the people. In this programme efforts are made to help the people become capable of solving the numerous difficult social, economic, and cultural problems. The people themselves design programmes and apply them and consider themselves responsible to develop and arrange for the progress of their villages. On the basis of this idea the Department of Rural Development during the current year has established 75 village development councils called (De Klai Jirgah).

5—Youth Clubs

In order for the youth of the village to participate spiritually and materially in their village development programmes the Youth Club has been established. During the current year eleven clubs have been established in different regions.

People's Participation in Programmes:

It was mentioned earlier in this chapter that the staffs of rural community development help the villagers. The Department of Rural Development would assist in the supply of materials not available locally for village projects up to 50% of the total project cost. The villagers themselves would supply labour, land, stone bricks, and other locally produced materials. The people also provide voluntarily the building units free of charge for the use of schools, hospitals etc. The people interest in this programme progresses day by day.

Social welfare:

a—The inclusion of the Women's welfare programme in the Five Year Plan stems from the intense desire for assistance to families particularly among the young women. Furthermore it indicates that in a successful programme of village development the men and women in a village should be given equal opportunities for progress.

b—Requirement to women workers (women staff) for Home Welfare. In the Afghan community the women have been held closely by custom and tradition. Therefore a great number of women have not secured the opportunity to attend to schools and they do not have sufficient knowledge and information in the better methods of home economics. While the men learn better methods of cultivation from the technical groups of the Government the women should be provided with the facilities of learning better methods of home management through the appropriate organizations in the village. Such organization would have to spread the ideas among the women's groups of the village.

c Outside employment is designed to bring more and more women into national development schemes. Women workers are put to work as teachers, nurses, and similar jobs. A substantial number of village girls are employed as assistant midwives and teachers in primary girl school. Fifteen women for a home management staff were selected from amongst the village girls. They were put in the women welfare centre of Shewaki to complete their further trainings. Now each one of them has been employed as the home management staff in the project of Shewaki.

Construction activities:

The following works took place during the year 1344 (1965-66).

1. The building construction of the Panjwayee hospital project in Kandahar including the painting and plastering work. The project was put to use during this same year.

2. The building construction of Nooristan project.

3. The building construction of the surrounding of the control project of Jaji Maidan is continuing.

4. The projects of Tani, Mangal, Urgoon, Wardak, Maiwand, Panjwayee, Andrab, and Ghazni were surveyed by the foreign specialists and local architects of Directorate.

5. The standard maps of the office buildings of the projects, local men's and women's hospital, store rooms garages and family houses for the residence of officials we designed and arranged by the building architects. Such blueprints are now being used for determining the costs of building them. The blueprints have been approved by the Department of Public Works and the authority for building is to be sent to each of the five projects.

6. The blueprints for the bridges for the projects of Chamkani and Jaji Maidan of Pakthia province that have been designed by the building specialists and are now being used to estimate the building costs. It is arranged that the blueprints will be sent to the province as soon as possible.

7. In addition to the above mentioned performances of the Directorate of Building Construction the previous estimates of the building constructors are being reconciled. Also the second estimation of cost for the Shewaki, Parwan, Jaji Maidan and the local buildings of Gulzar training centre are being prepared and despatched to the directorates concerned.

Report of actual expenses of the year 1965-66 of the Rural Development Projects:

- a) Actual expenditures of one year in net Afghanis 21,192,743.06.
- b) Actual expenditures of one year in dollar exchanges \$4,030.75.

Kabul Municipality

A) Development budget for the municipality

- 1) For the Survey of Kabul city planning: allotted sum 2,750,000 Afghanis.
Actual expenditures during the year— 1,913,837.54 Afghanis.
- 2) Project of Kabul City's water supply—allotted sum 4,630,000 Afghanis.
Actual expenditure during the year— 3,209,402.16 Afghanis.
- 3) Project for city improvements: actual sum allotted 1,300,000 Afghanis.
Actual expenditures during the year— 806,437.80 Afghanis.

1 The survey of the plan was done under a separate agreement concluded between the Soviet Techno-Export and the Kabul Municipality. The ten deep wells that were drilled during the year of survey work have remained unutilized. Their cost paid to the account of the Techno-Export was the sum of \$15,222. This dollar payment was paid during the year from the allotted budget. In accordance with the general plan of Kabul the survey, road building, and sewage system for the airport was completed during 1965-66 by the city construction unit under the supervision of the department of construction, and city planning of the Kabul Municipality. Also the salary and expenditures of the project of surveying of the plan was drawn from the budget.

2—Water supply project: The sum that was received for the water supply project has been used for payments to the Japanese Goshu Co., and for the supervising and maintenance of the project and the engineers salaries. The project ended during the year 1964-65 but payments for the project will continue up till 1348 (1970-71).

3—Project for city improvements:

An appropriation was received for city construction improvements. The plan and estimation of that project is progress. The survey map of the old city's sewage system has been requested from the Department of cartography. The project was prepared and maps made. Expenses of the committee, cost of fuel and materials and project equipment costs were drawn from the allocated budget.

a) Asphaltting by the Directorate of construction works in Kabul municipality.

- 1—Asphalt of the first layer on the planned roads (charonteb type)
- 2—Asphalt of the first layer on the planned roads (Benghar type).
- 3—Asphalt of the other places done on the basis of payments received
Asphaltting of the following places (chandteb type) 1720.5 tons.
- 4—Port—829.0 tons.
- 5—Side walks of Zarnegar Park.
- 6—Surroundings of Kabul Cinema.
- 7—Repair of asphalted avenues of Kabul city.
- 8—Avenue of Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital.
- 9—Repair of road across the hill to the tomb of His Late Majesty Nader Shah
- 10—Main road within Zarnegar Park.
- 11—The open yard in front of Spinzar Hotel near the Zarnegar Park.

- 12—The road to the south of Ghazi Shah Mahmud Khan Residence.
- 13—Within the pavilions of chaman Hozoory.
- 14—Nader Pashtun Watt in front of the Ministry of Planning.
- 15—Mandawi road towards Baghban Kocha.
- 16—Two wide roads at Karte Seh.
- 17—Two roads at Baghebala restaurant.
- 18—Parking lot in front of Pameer Movies and Qala-e-Hazarha.
- 19—Within the building lot of the Women's Welfare Society and surrounding its movie hall—
- 20—Repair of Paghman highway.
- 21—Shahre-e-Naw, Klola Pushta road in front of Saudi Arabian embassy.
- 22—Nader Pashtun Ave.
- 23—Polytechnic road at Afshar.
- 24—Guzargah road in front of Bulgarian Embassy.
- 25—University road at Ali Abad.
- 26—Fifth road of Carte 4 on both sides of the police sub station.
- 27—Road East of meat packing store at Carte Parwan.

B) Other road construction improvement projects.

- 1—Spreading sand, pebbles and levelling the road of New Mandawi at a length of 400 meters, width of 6 meters and thickness of 30 cm.
- 2—Zarnegar Park's inner road, 300 meters length, 12 meters wide and 40 cm. thick.
- 3—At Zarnegar Parks the automobile parking area near the Ministry of Information and Culture.
- 4—Roads of chaman area 3 km x 6 m x 20 cm.
- 5—Near the building of the Ministry of Planning 57m x 28m x 20m.
- 6—Return road of Baghe Bala restaurant 1500m x 6m x 25cm.
- 7—Road of Wazir Akbar Khan hospital 1000m x 12m x 20cm.
- 8—In front of Pamir cinema till the bridge of Ghazni M. Jan 410m x 18mx20cm.
- 9—Some roads of Karte Seh in front of Parliament building 350m x (8-14)m x (15-20)m.
- 10—Roads within the women welfare society's building 310m x 13m x (15-20)cm.
- 11—Road of char rahi Ansari to Klola Pushta near the Saudi Arabian Embassy 530m x 9m x 25cm.
- 12—Road on the Northwest of the Prime Ministry till the Torra baz khan cross road 350m x 5m x 35cm.
- 13—Sherpur cross road 34m x 19m x 30cm.
- 14—Nader Pashtun road from Aryana Cinema 740m x 6m x 30cm.
- 15—Shah-e-Doshamshera chauh 80m x 30m x (30-50)cm.
- 16—Road behind the Nedjat high school 700m x 12m x 50cm.
- 17—Levelling of road from Hajjaree Najjaree till Guzargah bridge and further on 220m x 10m x 30cm.
- 18—Some roads of Alia Abad 700m x 9m x 10cm.
- 19—Shah Shahid roads 300m x 14m x 50cm.
- 20—Paving the road north of Chamcha Mast river 5000m x 12m x 50 cm.
- 21—Levelling of Carte Parwan roads 6000m x 8m x 30cm.
- 22—Below the Khair Khana Pass 1000m x 7m x 30cm for the new year's picnic area.
- 23—Temory Watt and Razi Watt 2500m x 7m x 40cm.

- 24—Paving of road behind the Turkish Embassy 78m x 3m x 50cm.
- 25—Road below the Deh Afghanan Reservoir till behind the Kabul Province 11000m x 6m x 20cm.
- 26—Bagh-e-Qazi road 6m x 30cm x.
- 27—Behind the Kabul Provinces Administrative buildings till Qol-e-Abchekan 1000m x 5m x 35cm.
- 28—Road Part A of Carte Parwan 1600m x 8m x 35cm.
- 29—Road in front of the British Embassy 200m x 8m x 35cm.
- 30—Road of Carte 4 at 2300m x 3m x 30cm.
- 31—Side walks of carte 4 road 3000m x 6m x 65cm.
- 32—Paving first part of Carte 4 road 500m x 6m x 25cm.
- 33—Paving of North East road of Deh Mazang Electricity sub station 430m x 7m x 30cm.
- 34—Paving of Zarnegar Park roads 3000m x 5m x 30cm.
- 35—Side walks of Kabul Cinema 200m x 12m x 25cm.
- 36—Paving of road behind Amalyat Khana 550m x 6m x 25cm.
- 37—Paving of Shahrara road from the town on wards 700m x 6m x 25cm.
- 38—Paving of main road near Dehmazang in front of Mahbas till kolali 725m x 6m x 35cm.
- 39—Paving of road near Carte Wali 750m x 8m x 40cm.

Information And Culture

In order to be of further service through the media of radio, press, film and motion pictures the Ministry of Information and Culutre has launched a series of development projects. The performance and progress of work in each media during the year 1965-66 is described here in detail:-

1—The Project of Technical Development of Radio Afghanistan:

The Ministry of Information and Culture considers the media of radio publicity to be an important means of raising the level of knowledge and public understanding in the country. To encourage this goal and to realize the possibilities of broadcasting programmes simultaneously to local and foreign areas the Ministry arranged for the construction of medium and short wave transmitters.

a) The installation of a one hundred kilowatt short wave transmitter at the Yakatut transmitting centre. The building construction for this installation was contracted with the Unimock construction Co. during the year 1343 (1964-65). 95% of the construction work of this project was completed during the first quarter of 1965-66. The erecting and assembling of the transmitter was contracted with the Siemens Co. By the end of 1965-66 the assembling and installation of the transmitters was 98% completed. During the first half of 1966-67 the transmitter was 100% installed.

b) Installation of a one hundred kilowatt medium wave transmitter in Pul-e-Charkhe:

The construction of this transmitter was contracted on 9th of April 1964-65 with the Hochtief construction Co. 94% of the building construction of this transmitter was completed during the 2nd half of the year (1965-66). The assembling work and the installation of antenna of the transmitter was contracted on 20th of

Nov. 1965-66 with the Siemens Co. 98% of the work was completed by the end of 1965-66. The work that has remained unfinished so far consists of the painting of buildings, and some minor constructions. It is hoped that the transmitter will begin operations in mid year 1345 (1966-67).

c) Building of the annexes to the new Radio studios:

The building construction of this annexed building was contracted with the Unimac construction Co. in the Year 1965-66. The building expenditures amount to five million Afghanis. It was completed during the 2nd half of the year 1965-66 and is now being used by Radio Afghanistan.

2—Project of the Government Printing House

In view of the current requirements and the demand for increased numbers of daily papers, journals and magazines, the Ministry of Information and Culture has found it necessary to develop the Government Printing House. For years the Government Press had remained unimproved. It was decided to expand the area of its activity and to increase the quality and quantity of its production. On the basis of this goal the construction of a new Government Printing office was contracted with the Afghan Construction Unit during 1962-63. The cost of the project was entered as \$2 344,000 and 59,381,000 Afghanis. The new building of the Government Printing House has been constructed on an area of ten jareebis of land. It is a five-storied building that accommodates offices and departments, five hangars for the factory, store rooms, central heating system, elevator, restaurant, cinema, modern bath rooms etc.

The construction work of the Government Printing House was completed in the year 1965-66 and is now in use. The installation of printing machines and other technical items are 98% completed.

3 Project of the Movie film laboratory:

The Ministry of Information and Culture considers it useful and effective to develop the visual media of Culture just as it considers the audio media in the conveying of educational and publicity programmes. Hence a movie film laboratory has been provided in order to prepare the movie films that are exhibited in the country and in order to avoid sending such films for developing to foreign laboratories. As such the building construction of the film laboratory has been contracted at a cost of \$500,000 and Afghanis 4,000,000 with the Afghan Construction Unit during 1963-64. 98% of the construction work of the building of the film laboratory has been completed during 1344. The remaining work of the laboratory consist of extension of waterpipes, installation of some machine parts and the ventilating system which are supposed to be completed during the year 1345 (1966-67). The operating of the film laboratory shall begin during 1345 (1966-67).

4—Project of Tourism

Afghanistan is rich in historical and archeological relics. Its importance in this respect increases day by day. In the Bamiyan province there exists a Buddhist idol which is 53 meters high. It is the highest idol found in the world. Together with an azure lake (Bande-e-Amir) on the elevated planes of this province and a great many other relics it attracts hundreds of tourists each year. Annually twelve thousand tourists come to Afghanistan to visit Bamiyan and other historical places in the country. Because Bamiyan is located at a distance from the capital the

Government has arranged facilities for the temporary stay of the tourists who visit the province. For this purpose a wooden hotel has been purchased by the government at a cost of \$20,000 from the government of Finland. The work concerning the erection of the wooden hotel structure that was completed during the year 1966 consist of the foundation, concrete pavements, carpentry, illumination, heating system, installation of electric generators, and control heating. The installation of control heating system of the hotel and the lining of the floors are being done by the Kohsar Construction Co. and the Finish engineers. 90% of this work has been so far completed. Some minor work remaining shall be completed during the year 1967 (1966-67).

The budgetary allotments and expenditures of the development projects of the year 1965-66 of the Ministry of Information and Culture which has been reported to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning are as follows:

	Allotted budget	Expenditures 1965-66	Remaining from the allotment
Project of Government			
Planning house	Afs. 5,000,000	Afs. 5,000,000	
Ministry of tourism	Afs. 500,000	Afs. 500,000	
Transportation and			
cost of land	Afs. 2,128,052	Afs. 2,041,324.89	Afs. 867,227.17
Transportation's			
Studio and annexes	Afs. 3,957,000	Afs. 3,919,500	Afs. 37,500
Film Laboratory	Afs. 3,535,564 (\$85,000)	\$85,000	
New budget allotments from reserve account			
Not 1966-67			
Afs. 4,000,000	Afs. 7,535,568	Afs. 7,474,568	Afs. 61,000

Communications And Transportations

The developing countries have remained at the lower level of socio-economic development. The various sectors of the economy have not developed in a balanced fashion. **The infra-structure of the economy has moved at a slower pace.** These countries are meeting many difficult problems in their progress towards modernization. Under contemporary conditions sound economic development and the welfare of people and of society is being secured by a system of equity in distribution and increase of production. Under such a system of economic development infra-structure is a pre-requisite to economical production and growing consumption. Afghanistan has reached a difficult stage of socio-economic development. In order for the country to remedy its under developed situation the country has to move swiftly through the stages of building up the infra-structure of its economy. The most important economic requirement of our society at this stage is to develop its sectors of infra-structure such as the land, ports, and air transports, communications, projects of hydro-electricity and others including the establishment of key industries. In view of this requirement the Government has committed large capital sums including loans and grants from the friendly countries and the materials and human resources, during the first and the 2nd Five Year Plan in the nations economic infrastructure specially in the building and construction of roads. Because Afghanistan is a mountainous country bounded by land, the construction of roads and the excavation of road tunnels on the high mountain passes are of great importance in land transportation.

These roads are to serve the purpose of transportation between the producing and the consuming centres. The Government has constructed a number of highways, dams, canals and bridges and has applied a number of projects of developing communications and meteorology.

This chapter provides economic information and progress of the projects of communication and transportation that have been designed for the Second Five Year Plan especially during the year 1344 (1965-66).

Public Works

Construction and Hard Surfacing of the highway linking Torghondy-Herat and Kandahar:-

This is one of the important highways of our country. Its length is 679 kilometers. On one end of this highway the Kandahar city is linked with Spinboldak and on the other side the city of Herat is linked with Torghondy. This highway is important for the sake of its length and for its geographical significance.

The road is constructed of reinforced iron and concrete. It has been built on modern structural designs; the efficiency for transportation facilities is provided by large curves, traffic signs and marked centre strips. The project started on Dalve 1338 (February 1960) with engineering surveys conducted by a team of Soviet specialists. The survey work started from Torghondy and continued up to Kandahar. It was completed in a period of one year. Later on the designs for building construction of the road were prepared and the construction activities were started subsequently. The construction of this highway is not limited to the building of a road. Large and small bridges, aqueducts and permanent buildings were also constructed. Permanent buildings for the residence of staffs and visitors have been constructed in Torghondy, Chel Dokhtaran, Doghi, Robat-e-Sangi, Khash Robat, Komar Qala,

Mir Douod, Adraskann, Shindand, and Farahrod. Various depots and workshops for building activities also have been constructed along the course of the highway. Also in order to have accommodation for the stay of visitors two modern hotels were constructed; one in Herat and the other in Farahrod. Each one of these two is a three-storied building and each one is a hotel of 40 bed capacity. The hotels are surrounded with two-storied buildings. In various places along this highway the centres of road maintenance have been built. The main centres are constructed at Robat-e-Sangi, Herat, Adraskan, Shindand, Farahrod, Delaram, Gerishk, and Koshk-e-Nakhud. The road builder's posts have been constructed in distances of 17-37-127-163-265 and 385 kilometers. The buildings have sanitary conditions. Each one has 2 rooms, a veranda, a modern kitchen and a bathroom. The total length of all bridges constructed on this highway is 1550 meters. The largest of these bridges is named Pul-e-Pashtun and is constructed across the Harirud river. Its length is 410 meters. Another large bridge of this highway is built on the Farahrud river. The length of the Farahrud bridge is 326 meters.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union signed contract Number 177 and the annexes to that contract in accordance with which the building construction of the highway was undertaken. In accordance with this contract the Soviet Union had prepared the maps and plans of buildings and road construction and supplies of the road building equipment on grant terms. Afghanistan was to supply the administrative staff the skilled and unskilled workers, payments of salaries and residential quarters for local workers and to pay 30% of salaries of foreign specialists.

The surfacing of the highway was started in the year 1339 (1959-60) and ended during the year 1344 (1965-66). The highway was inaugurated on 24.8.1344 (1965-66). The hard surfaced highway of Torghondy-Herat-Kandahar is one of the most modern highways of middle east Asia. It will eventually link our country with Turkey via Iran and with western Pakistan, India, Burma, Laos, Thailand, and Cambodia via Pashtunistan.

Because the construction of this highway was all completed before the month of August 1965-66, hence no further work was needed before the inauguration time for the highway.

Construction and Asphaltting of the Kabul-Kandahar-Spinboldak highway:

This highway is one of the first class transit highways in our country. It links the south-western parts of Afghanistan with the neighbouring countries. The extension of Kandahar-Herat highway which is on one side linked with Torghondy and Islam Qala is on the other side linked with this highway of Kabul-Kandahar.

Despite strong efforts of the government in the building of this highway the financial resources of the country were not alone sufficient. Hence the Government negotiated with the United States Government for the construction and asphaltting of this highway. Therefore during the month of June 1957 (Jawza 1336) the Government entered in to agreement with the Quebic Advisory Co. of the United States and arranged for the latter's participation with the Afghan engineering groups in the study and design of the highway construction. The engineering survey of the highway was completed by the Conradwright Co. on January 15, 1960.

The agreement for the construction and asphaltting of the highway was signed on Feb. 17, 1961 with the consortium of 4 American Companies called the Afghan Highway Construction Company on February 17, 1961. The actual constructions of the highway began on June 21, 1961.

The new Kabul-Kandahar highway is 483 kilometers long. The old highway was 515 kilometers long. The width of the new highway is 10 to 12 meters and the asphalted part of this highway is 7 meters. The asphalting was done in two layers. The first layer of asphalt is 3 centimeters thick and the second layer is one centimeter thick. The first 166 kilometers of this highway was asphalted with a thickness of 4 centimeters. The remaining distance of 317 kilometers has been asphalted by double surface treatment. The quantity of Asphalt used in the second system has been 4 to 5 liters per square meter.

The construction and asphalting of Kabul-Kandahar highway can be divided into six parts based on the facilities and work, and on the climatic conditions.

- 1- First part between Kabul and Shekh Abad-
- 2-Second part from Qalat to Kandahar
- 3 3rd part from Shekhabad to Ghazni
- 4-4th part is the 2nd part of Moqur
- 5 5th part from the end of 4th part till the proximity of Moqur.
- 6 From near Moqur to Ghazni and Sheikh Abad.

There are 47 bridges of the total length of 2324 meters and many culverts and orifices built on this highway.

Characteristics of the total volume of work on the project

Length of road.....	483 km
Width of road.....	(10-12) meters
Width of Asphalted part.....	7 meters
Total asphalted area.....	3372 km ²
Total volume of earth work	6590 m ³
Total Number of ditches.....	3000
Bridges	47
Total length of Concreted passages	4.8 km

This project has been constructed with the economic and technical assistance of the U.S.A.

The construction and asphalting of the Kabul-Kandahar highway was completed on July 18, 1966 (27 Saratan 1345). The highway was officially inaugurated on October 14, 1966-67 by His Majesty the King. The United States was represented by the Honorable Orville Freeman U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The following volume of work was performed between Sunbola 1344 and the end period of the projects work:-

1- Leveling and ground preparation	70 km
2- Earthen work	97 km
3- Pebble and gravel	110 km
4- Asphalt of the first layer	142 km
5- Asphalt of the 2nd layer	173 km
6- Asphalt of the last layer	222 km

Kabul-Torkham Highway:

Purpose and targets of the project:

To create transit facilities in east Afghanistan and to improve the economy, the construction of Kabul-Torkham highway was an urgent requirement. It has a huge role in the nation's economic development. The biggest volume of trade between Af-

ghanistan and the outside world takes place through this route. It is also the shortest route that links our country with the rest of east Asia.

The length of this road is 224 km. its width is 10 meters and the asphalted part is 7 meters wide. This highway links several large provinces of the country and it has an important role in the development of the national economy and its culture.

Summary of Construction activities:

The Kabul-Torkham road before the First Five Year Plan was a narrow road containing pebbles, boulders and rough surfaces. Its routing and direction was not fixed. The old road was directed through canyons. It had no bridges or viaducts. In some places where bridges existed they were inadequate and would not permit the passage of high stream water. The road corners and the width of the road created hazards which would not meet the requirements of the current traffic. In view of such problems the Government decided to include the construction of the new highway of Kabul-Torkham in the construction projects of the First Five Years Plan.

The local and foreign road building engineers determined the course of the new highway. To have enough unobstructed view at road corners, the road was widened and the curves were expanded. This has reduced the danger of accidents. Because modern road building equipment was not readily available by the Government, side walls were constructed in the areas where sand and pebbles formerly would slide from such mountain slopes as Tange Gharu and Tangi Abreshomy. To protect the road from seasonal floods walls were built on the banks of rivers. In some places of the highway where the road was being covered by boulders, a system of tunnels and galleries were constructed. In Tangi Gharu-Saroubi a few tunnels were excavated in the mountains that existed on the course of the highway at the edge of a deep canyon.

Asphalting of Kabul-Torkham highway:

During the year 1958-59 (1337) the Ministry of Public Works signed a contract with the A.I.D. in accordance with which the USAID agreed to extend technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Works in the improving of roads and in the asphalting of the Kabul-Torkham highway. On the basis of the agreement the USAID brought to Afghanistan during 1959-60 (1338) a number of engineers from the A.P. Steel advisory Company. The asphalting unit of the Ministry of Public Works was assigned in the Kabul-Torkham highway to begin with the asphalting of that highway. The asphalting of Jalalabad-Torkham road was started during April 1959-60 (Saur 1338). The former construction camp of Baticot was repaired and occupied for the safe keeping of imported equipment and parts destined to be used in the highway construction. A modern workshop was built for the asphalting unit in the proximity of the city of Jalalabad at the Nemla road.

The USAID assisted in the supplying of machinery, equipment, petroleum, asphalt, machine parts and engineers. Afghanistan provided the amount of local funds that was required. Difficult conditions of construction and engineering faced the building of this highway. With the instructions of His Majesty the King, the guidance of the Government, the drive and energy of Afghan staff and the supervision of the local and foreign technical experts the construction and asphalting of this highway was completed during the mid year 1344 (1965-66). A few of the foreign experts were employed by the Government and the other were recruited by the AID under the Technical Assistance Programs. Engineering and traffic signs were posted on the highway.

*Volume of Work performed from August 1965-1966 (Sumbala 1344)
to the end of the project*

Excavations	5957 m ³
Blasting	240 m ³
Earth filling	250 m ³
Stone work	344 m ³
Concreting	224 m ³
Stone work without other materials	145 m ³
Traffic signs installed	21
2nd layer of asphalt	56400 m ²

This is an ancient highway. Some of the work had been recorded and some not. From the year 1941-42 (1319) to the end of the current project the total volume of work performed on this highway could be listed as follows:

Excavation	2,169,411 m ³
Blasting	854,969 m ³
Stone work	1,169,132 m ³
Concrete	195,868 m ³
Pebbles placed	22,414 m ³
Asphalting of the 1st and second layers	22414 m ³
Bridges made (more than 3 meters long)	19 pieces
Bridges made (more than 2-3 meters long)	360 pieces
Culverts up to 2 meters long	247 pieces
Seven tunnels built, total length	700 m
3 galleries built, total length	190 m
Spanning links built	47 pieces
Side walls built	87 km

Construction and Asphalting of Doshi-Sherkhan Bander

This highway begins at Doshi and terminates at Sherkhan port. It is 214 km. long. The construction work of this highway was started during 1956-57 along with the construction of Kabul-Jabalusseraj road. Later the work units were separated from the Jabalusseraj-Kabul highway. The organization for construction and asphalting of the Doshi-Sherkhan highway.

The expenditures on this project were to be financed from the Government budget. However, due to various reasons the Government decided to complete the construction and the asphalting of this highway from the credits given by the USSR. As such the contract Number 434 dated March 3, 1961 was signed in Kabul by the Ministry of Public Works and the Techno-Export of the USSR.

Technical characteristics of this project:

1. The road is 10 meters to 12 meters wide in the level areas. It is 8 meters wide in the mountainous regions.
2. Width of asphalted area of this highway is 7 meters.
3. Minimum radius at the corner 100 meters.
4. Maximum degree of incline 7%.
5. The highway is constructed of the following 3 layers:
 - (a) First layer from crushed rock and alluvial gravel with a thickness of 25cm.

(b) Second layer from stone chips mixed with asphalt; thickness 10 cm
quantity of asphalt used in each square meter is 2½ liters.

(c) The third layer was asphalted with a thickness of 6 to 8 cm.

6. Large bridges 7.

Volume of work performed from August 1965-66 to August 1966-67

1. Earth fill	304,000 m ³
2. Repair of small bridges	201 pieces
3. Construction of new small bridges	11 pieces
4. Construction of large bridges	4 bridges of total budget 74m
5. Crushed rocks fill	97,000 m ³
6. Sprayed asphalt length of road	78 km
7. Asphaltting	102 km
8. Leveling and reinforcing	145 km
9. Construction of embankments with geomterical stones	15972 m ³
10. Stone work on ditches	14899 m ³
11. Installing of traffic signs and concrete pillars	8700 pieces
12. Supply of stone pieces	203,000 m ³
13. Supply of crushed rocks	155,000 m ³
14. Manufacture of concrete pieces	747 m ³
15. Supply of asphalt and dark crushed rocks	136,000 m ³
16. Making of ditches	64440 m
17. Making of earth barrages	15 km
18. Constructing of trails and secondary roads	34 pieces
19. Supply and installation of kilometer-sign-pillars	192 pieces

It is hoped that the construction and asphaltting of this highway will be completed during the month of October 1966-67. It will then be immediately inaugurated.

Construction and asphaltting of Kabul-Jabalusseraj highway

This highway has a length of 77.2 kilometers. The construction stage of this highway was started during 1956 (1355) and its asphaltting during 1957 (1356). At the beginning the government financed the expenditures of this highway from its own budget. However, due to various reasons the construction and asphaltting stages was not financed by the government. Therefore, the contract number 1057 dated February 14, 1965 was concluded between the Ministry of Public Works and the Technoexport Agency of the USSR in Kabul. In accordance with this agreement the construction and asphaltting of this highway was completed during 1965-66 (1344) and a modern road was made ready for traffic in that part of the country. The road was formally opened on (October 3) of the same year. This road links the south of Hindukosh with North. It has great agricultural, commercial and industrial significance to the nation. Originally started during the First Five Years Plan the construction and asphaltting of this highway continued through the Second Plan.

Technical characteristics of this highway are listed as follows:—

Width of highway 10-11 meters

Asphalted width of this highway is 7 meters

Thickness of hard surfaced part is variable.

The second layer of hard surface consists of crushed rock mixed with asphalt and is 7-12cm thick.

Upper layer consists of dark stonechips mixed with asphalt 8-10 cm thick. International traffic signs are posted on the highway.

Before 1964 (1343) the construction of this highway was related to the Kabul-Sherkhan-bander project. After 1964-65 (1343) it was joined through the asphaltting unit and was later called the Kabul-Jabalusseraj highway construction and asphaltting unit.

Volume of work performed from the beginning of construction until the end:

1. Excavation	1,098,100 m ³
2. Some work and concreting	36,745 m ³
3. 35 bridges constructed with a total length of	485 m
5. Side walls total length	9007 m
4. 149 culverts of total length	2538 m
6. Stone and concrete fence walls	946 m
7. 4 spans total length	342 m
8. Stone chips used on 68 kilometers equivalent to	169,000 m ³
9. Crushed rock mixed with asphalt 8-10 cm. thick for a 24 kilometers length equal to	35,000 m ³
10. First layer of asphalt on 68 km of the road.	
11. Second layer of asphalt on 68 km of the road	
12. Patching surfacing of the road 21.5 km.	
13. Installing of 1150 concrete pillars.	
14. Installing of 91 traffic signs.	
15. Installing of 68 pillars indicating km signs.	

Second stage of Salang highway construction

The Salang highway is one of the biggest development Projects of the nations first and second plan. With his Majesty's directives, the energy and resolution of national manpower, and the material assistances rendered from the Soviet Union, the construction of Salang highway was completed during 1964-65 and was officially opened during the same year. Because the climatic conditions are the most difficult hazards in Salang the Government has put forth efforts to create facilities for the movement of traffic throughout the 12 months of the year. A committee of highway construction experts were formed who decided that in various snow catching areas along the Salang highway a number of galleries be constructed with a total length of 450 meters. Some of these galleries are new and some are in continuity with the older ones. These galleries are located in the following places:

1. At a distance of 115 km. from Kabul 200 meters of galleries were constructed during 1344 (1965-66).
2. At a distance of 126 km. with the previous gallery that was 72 meters long. Another 42 meters is to be added making the total length of the gallery to be 114 meters.
3. At a distance of 104 km. from Kabul at the valley of Kabooter Khana (N. 70) a gallery of 42 meters length was constructed during 1345 (1966-67).
4. At a distance of 116 km. the gallery below the region called Hafta-e-Nur the previous gallery of 380m. length is to be extended for an other 11 meters.

Because the climatic conditions of Salang are not suitable for construction activities after the month of August hence the Ministry of Planning has decided that the construction of galleries be performed by the maintenance crews at convenient intervals. Inasmuch as the crews applied their services in the maintenance works of Salang highway hence no work was performed in the galleries. The volume of work performed after the month of April are listed herein below:—

(a) In the gallery that bears the sign of 104 km:

Excavation of Foundations	2700 m ³
Pouring of Concrete in the Foundation	150 m ³
Stone work in the walls	1,068 m ³
Erecting and assembling of gallery for a length of 42m and volume of	135 m ³
Construction of Concrete Ceilings	110 m ³
Construction and reinforcing of gallery	760 m ²
Filling works done in the gallery	7500 m ³
Construction of ditches with concrete	837 m ³

Construction and asphaltting of the highway linking Pulekhomri— Mazar-e-Sharif—Shebarghan

Originally this main and vast Project that connects the Provinces of Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh and Jauz-e-Jaan has been proposed for the future strengthening of technical and economical conditions of the northern regions of Afghanistan. It is designed to alleviate the people's requirements within the shortest period of time and without any difficulty. It is considered to be an effective factor for the growth of the people's economy, commerce and living standards. After the huge project of constructing the Salang highway was completed and it was opened for traffic thereby diminishing the total distance between Kabul and northern regions by 200 km as compared to Darra-e-SheKary highway, the Ministry of Public Works with the government's approval started the work of asphaltting and constructing the new roads that were to be associated with the main highway of Salang. Among such roads were included a new highway between Pulekhomri and Shebarghan. On 7th Aqrab 1343 (November 1, 1964-65) a number of already selected personnel departed for the construction of the new highway and the work was started under the Second Five Year Plan. It is evident that the northern regions of the country have enormous resources of agriculture industry, and minerals. However, the unsatisfactory roads in that area have been a significant cause of a semi-stagnated economy of those regions: the flood and washes that produced lots of damages to the primitive road needed to be repaired time and again. As a result not only expenditures were born for maintenance but also the vehicles and transport equipment were speedily depreciated. Hence this new highway was studied for construction purposes. The preliminary survey and ultimate survey of this highway was performed and contract no. 430 that included the construction and asphaltting stages of this highways was signed by the Ministry of Public Works with the Soviet Techno-Export—in Kabul on Jauza 10, 1343 (June 1, 1964-65).

Efficiency of the new highway:

The new highway passes through the plains and foothills. The present road is 361 km and the designed road will be 321 km long. The new road will be 40 km shorter than the previous road. The cost of transportation for various goods will

be 2 Afghanis per kilometer per ton in the present highway. However after the construction and asphaltting of the new highway the cost of transportation will drop to 1.40 - 1.35 Afghanis. The total of such reduced transportation costs is of substantial magnitude.

The traffic size and the volume of commercial goods for transportation:

The volume of commercial goods on the designed highway of Pulekhomri—Mazar—Shebarghan during 1346 (1967) will reach to 84,000 tons and for 1970 (1349) it will increase to 670,000 tons i.e. an increase of almost 8 times. The construction of depots, residences for officials, the transportation of equipment on the work site, and other necessary and preliminary arrangements were held during the months of Dalw-Hut 1343 (February-March 1964).

Technical characteristics of the project:

1. Speed limit is to be 80 km./hr. in plain areas and 60 km./hr. in the hilly regions.

2. Width of highway outside the towns is 10 meters and that of the asphalted part is to be 7 meters. Within the city limits the width of the highway is to be 12 meters and of the asphalted part 7 meters. In Mazare-e-Sharif and Balkh the road is to be 15-16 meters wide. Its asphalted part is to be 10 meters. In Shebarghan it is to be a two lane highway, each one having a width of 9 meters and the width of its asphalted part is to be 7 meters. The whole length of the new highway is a new one except its minor parts at Kholm, Balkh and near Shebarghan where the old highway has been used as a secondary road.

The Techno-export assistance in building this 321 km. long highway is being utilized as a loan of the Soviet Union. The work performed during Sunbola 1344 to Sunbola 1345 are as follows:

1. Earth fill	1,002,00 m ³
2. Construction of 4 big and average sized bridges, total length	156 m
3. Construction of small bridges and culverts total length	1278 m
4. hard surfaced work for a distance of	15 km
5. Stone work for a distance of	17 km
6. Asphaltting	6 km

Because the project is a new one, therefore, its significance from various aspects such as agriculture, livestock, mines, and trade are to be described:

From the view of agriculture:

The highway of Pul-e-Khomri—Mazar—Shebarghan passes through the regions that have a population of 2,200,000 of which 90% are farmers. The agricultural production of these areas are formed of cotton, rice, wheat, sugar, melons etc. On using of this highway the farm output is being transported economically and swiftly to various consuming centres within and outside the country. This increase in speed of movement, and the reduced cost of transportation is a worthwhile to the farmers.

From the view point of live-stock:

The regions of north Afghanistan are the largest livestock producers of the country. The karakul, wool, and carpets are produced in thousands of tons annually. The raw materials of livestock products are exported through this highway to

the northern ports and then to various places all over the world. The livestock raisers shall benefit further from the facilities of this highway and they will be encouraged to produce more.

From the view point of mines:

Because the lorries are now-a-days the only means of transportation within Afghanistan, hence as a result of the absence of modern highways the mineral products are not being adequately utilized. Most of the currently productive mines are located in the northern regions of Afghanistan. Coal mines, petroleum, natural gas, salt etc. are located along the course of the Pul-e-Khomri—Mazar highways. The fertilizer production plant is to be fed from the natural gas resources of Shebarghan. The manufactured fertilizer are to be transported on this highway. Coal mines of Darra-e-Suf, Karkar, and Salt deposits of Mazar and Andkhai, are sources of revenue, the full utilization of which depend upon the use of this highway.

From the view point of Trade:

This highway crossing various provinces and towns ultimately joins the two important ports in Northern Afghanistan i.e. Tashguzar and Kilift. Most of commercial goods that are being imported through these ports annually are iron and steel, transportation equipment, oil, building construction material, sugar, tea etc. The exportable goods comprise wool, cotton, fruit, raw skins, karakul etc. Also the big oil tanks that are installed at Shebarghan are filled by the imports transported on this highway.

From the Cultural point of view:

The expansion of educational facilities, the strengthening of ties between various communities, the tourists introduction to the historic and cultural heritages of Afghanistan are also facilitated by the presence of this highway.

Construction and Asphalting of Herat-Islam Qala Highway

The Herat-Islam Qala highway connects the large Afghan Province of Herat with the Iranian border. From the economic, social and cultural point of view its role is significant. The bulk of the land trade of Afghanistan with Iran is routed through this highway. Also this road plays an important roll in attracting trade industry and tourists to the region of Herat. Furthermore this highway forms a portion of part A of the International Asian highway that starts from Turkey and ends at Singapore and Saigon. Although at this time there are two highways that link Herat with Islam Qala; one through Tirkpul and the other through Pul-e-Hashemie. However, these highways have rough surfaces and are stony and of primitive construction. They are not suitable for the current and future requirements of the country. Consequently the government included a project in the Second Five Year Plan to construct a permanent first class highway connecting Herat with Islam Qala. The preliminary survey of this highway was started. The implementation of the construction has been divided into the three following stages:

First the preliminary surveys.

Second the ultimate survey and preparation of construction maps.

Third construction, supervising of the construction and supervision of the work are being done through a grant in aid of the U.S. AID. However the 3rd stage that comprised the construction is being financed from loans extended by

the USA. The first stage i.e. the preliminary survey was started in the year 1962 (1342) and completed during the same year. As a result of that survey a comprehensive report containing the estimates of costs, preliminary maps, and economic studies were prepared and submitted to the Ministry by the United States Corps of Engineers. Two alternatives are analysed in that report.

First: The route of the highway through the North of the Harirud river and through the Tirpol area. The route through the South of Harirud and passing through the regions of Ghoryan and Zendajan had not been selected.

Second: In accordance with the economic studies and the traffic capacity planned for that road it is indicated that its width of asphalted area be 5.52 m, the width of the unasphalted margins of the road should be 1.20 m. on each side of the asphalted area; making the total width of the road as 7.92 m. The reasons and causes which have influenced the decision that the Kabul-Herat-Islam Qala road must pass through Tirpol and not through Ghoryan are as follow:—

- (a) The distance along the Ghoryan route South of Harirud river is 7 km. shorter than that of the route north of Harirud river through Tirpol.
- (b) The route through Ghoryan passes through the agricultural lands. Therefore it requires more gravel and stones to be used for paving. This route would therefore require more cost of construction.
- (c) The construction materials including stone, and gravel along the Ghoryan route are located at a considerable distance, the transportation of which would require more cost.
- (d) Because Ghoryan is an agricultural area therefore too many culverts would be required for irrigation ditches.

The second variant: The route through Tirpol, has more suitable condition for road building. Construction materials are located nearby. The route passes through the foothills and therefore less pebbles are required for layering the road. The ultimate survey of this road began at the end of the year 1343 (March 1964-65). During the beginning of the month of Hamal the field survey work of this road was completely finished.

Characteristics of this road

Maximum speed	90 km. per hour
Length	124 km
Width of asphalted part	5.25 km
Margin on each wing of the asphalted area	1.20 m
Total width of the road	7.92 m
Thickness of pebbled base on which asphalt would be sprayed	0.28 m
Concrete bridges across the road	0.18 m thick
The Tirpol bridge to be changed into a new iron bridge of width	6.7 m

Volume of work of the project:

Excavations	696,000 m ³
Foundation pebbles	139,000 m ³
Pebbles layered below asphalt	86,000 m ³
Floor of bridge	4,725 m ³

Concrete walls	4,550 m ³
Stone walls for bridges	13,100 m ³
Iron culverts	2,200 m
Rectangular culverts	521 m
Large bridges	4 bridges

Economic advantages

(a) If the highway is better constructed and maintained the import and export of goods will increase. Custom taxes will increase as well. The Government revenues of custom taxes increase would be due to increase in the volume of goods.

(b) Transportation costs and fares would decrease. The better the highways the more welfare would be enjoyed by the public. On a better highway there would be less energy consumed. Less consumption of energy should lower the prices.

(c) Increase of income tax revenues: With better traffic facilities exchange of goods are accelerated. Sales are thereby increased. Incomes and therefore income taxes are therefore increased.

(d) *Decrease in the costs of regional projects:* The goods that are being imported and exported will require less transport cost if the highway is improved.

(e) During the highway construction work, a number of people would find employment. The local products will find easier access to markets.

Pakhtia Road

Because Pakhtia is one of the important provinces of the country the Government decided to repair the old roads and build a few new ones before starting with a regular plan of building first grade highways.

A unit of labour corps has been assigned to build and repair the second and third grade roads in Pakhtia Province. Among the roads that have been repaired is that between Tangi Jadran and Khost. The new roads constructed by this unit of labour corps are:

Maizaka, Chamkani-Alikhel, Jaji and Paiwar, Qasim khel and Shoturgardan pass, Chamkani-Khoshi in Logar, Maidan Khola-Khost and Kotel-e-Moqbel to Khost, Urgoon, Sayed Karam, Gardez Kotai-e-wej, Peery Darra-e-Mongal Lonong Khost and Spinkhal, Maidan Khola to Mangal.

However, during the year 1344 (1965-66) the Government included the construction of a permanent highway of Kabul-Gardez-Khost in the national economic development plans. The construction and asphaltting of this highway has been divided in to the three following parts:—

1. Kabul-Pul-e-Alam highway, approximate length 67 km.
2. Pul-e-Alam—Gardez highways, approximate length 63 km.
3. Gardez-Khost highway, approximate length 118 km

1. The construction of Kabul-Pul-e-Alam highway officially began (September 1965) on Asad 2, 1344. The 3rd unit of labour corps that worked in the asphaltting of Kabul-Jabalusseraj highway had completed their work and was therefore assigned to this new project in which the following work was completed:—

- (a) Earth fill 155,117 m³
- (b) Reinforced stonework 4,437 m³
- (c) Blasting 21,542 m³
- (d) Crushed rock 22,590 m³

- (e) Concrete 37 m³
- (f) Construction of bridges and orifices from 3m to
200 meters long 32 pieces
- (g) Asphalting of the first layer 10 km

2. The construction of Pul-e-Alam Gardez highway shall continue pursuant to that of Kabul-Pul-e-Alam highway. Before the start of construction the following were accomplished:

1. The survey of construction work for a distance of 6 km from Pul-e-Alam to Gardez.

2. The survey of construction work of 5 km distance near the Tira Pass. The seventh unit of the labour corps that was occupied in the road building project of Doshi-Sherkhan port has been assigned to work in this road building project of Pakhtia. They have completed their previous work.

3. The Gardez-Khost road

The 5th unit of the labour corps that were once occupied in the building of unplanned roads of the Pakhtia province are now assigned to work in the construction of planned roads of Pakhtia. They have performed the following work from (August 1965-66) Sunbola 1344 till the present.

1. Excavation	228,500 m ³
2. Earth fill	121,080 m ³
3. Blasting	74,470 m ³
4. Crushed rock	11,040 m ³
5. Grading	140,200 m ²
6. Reinforced stone work	3,080 m ³
7. Stone work	2,481 m ³
8. Concreting	13 m ³
9. Stone linings	705 m ³

Kunar highway:

This road begins from the Kama bridge and continues towards Konar valley. It passes through Taran Kachra, Grook, Koozkunar, Beila, Chambary and reaches to Sarkany. This project started on (May 10th 1965-66) 20th of Saur 1344.

The volume of work performed on this project from (August 1965-66) Sunbola 1344 to Hamal (March 1966) are as follows:—

1. Excavation	22,421 m ³
2. Earth fill	3,372 m ³
3. Blasting	36,764 m ³
4. Stone work	650 m ³
5. Leveling or grading	63,530 m ³

This road has been constructed as a secondary road of 6 meters width. The bridges and culverts have not been constructed across this road.

The survey of Kabul-Herat Road (through Hazarajat)

The building of a highway is contemplated from east to west, through the nation's central mountainous region starting from Kabul, crossing the valleys of Helmand and Harirud, and reaching to Herat.

1. *Preliminary survey:* The preliminary survey of this road started during the 2nd half of the year 1965-66. The geological and aerial photographs of the two

roads Kabul-Qandahar-Herat, and Kabul-Herat have been studied in order to compare the engineering characteristics and estimates of cost for the new highway. The conditions for the bulk of traffic to use each of the two highways and the local and foreign expenditures required for the construction of this highway has been examined and analysed in view of the national economy.

2. Ultimate survey:—

If the preliminary survey of this highway showed to be satisfactory and it justified the making of an ultimate survey, the latter would be made. The purpose of the ultimate survey would be to select the line of the highway in accordance with the topography and a reliable scale required for the highway construction. After the completion of the ultimate survey the construction phase shall begin. When the construction and asphaltting of this highway is done it will be one of the most important highways of Asia.

City labour corps unit

The Government ordered the Ministry of Public Works during the year 1344 (1965-66) to assist the Kabul municipality in the progress of building the roads and bridges within the city. On the basis of this order a city labour corps unit was formed and equipped. This unit started with activities in the repairing of Mahmood Khan bridge, building of Chamchamast bridge, constructing of embankments for the Chamchamast river, building of roads in Dehnaw, Dehboursy, Jama'at mina and other areas of the city. During the current year this unit was unable to assist the Kabul municipality. The volume of work rendered to the Municipality by the labour corps unit during the period August 1965-66 to March 20, 1965-66 consists of the following:—

1. Excavation	8,789 m3
2. Earth fill	12,613 m3
3. Blasting	157 m3
4. Crushed rock fill	9,606 m3
5. Road leveling	96,600 m3
6. Reinforced stone work	714 m3
7. Concreting	310 m3
8. Supplying and reinforcing of geometric stone	705 pieces
9. Grading	17,691 m2

Further to the above mentioned volume of work the city labour corps unit has also worked in the construction and asphaltting of the roads to, and from, the Baghebala restaurant, asphaltting of the road of Darul Moallemeen to the Kabul University and in the construction and asphaltting of Darulaman-Chehilston road.

Assadabad bridge

This bridge is located on the river Panj in the provincial centre of Kunar. The bridge links the centre of Kunar with the valleys of Nouristan and Asmar.

Technical characteristics of this bridge:

The Assadabad bridge is the first bridge of its type and system to be constructed in Afghanistan. Each one of its spans is 30 meters wide and is to be constructed of cement, round iron bars, and stones. It will have two pillars and two river embankments attached to the bridge. It is formed of 3 spans. Each span has

a 30 meter pillar. The total length of the bridge is 118.44 m. The width of the pillar's foundation is 6.40 m. and the width of the pillars above the river bed is 4.40 m. The height of the bottom of the highest span from the bed of the river is 9 meters. The thickness of the span and its floor taken together is one meter. The width of the motorable part of the bridge is 6 meters. The width of both of the side walks on the bridge is 3.80 m. The total wideness of two arms of the bridge is 0.80 m. making the whole width of the bridge 10.60 meters.

The construction of Assadabad bridge was started in the month of July 1965-66). Up till now two embankments for the river and two pillars of the bridge have been constructed upto the floor of the bridge. The stone work of a part above the arm has also been completed. The mould of a part of the inner span has also been made.

Surkhakan bridge:

This bridge is to be constructed across the Kabul river at a place 121 kilometers from Kabul towards Torkham and 900 meters to the north of Surkhakan.

Technical characteristics of the Surkhakan bridge:—

Total length of this bridge is 157 m. Its motorable part is 6 meters. It has two sidewalks each one of 0.75 width. The total width of the bridge together with the thickness of its arms would be eight meters. This bridge would be formed of eleven spans, ten pillars, and two embankments of the rivers. The height of the bridge from the bed of the river to the bottom of the girder is 6.50 m. The thickness of each girder is 1.05m. The concrete floor on the girders is 0.30 m thick. The height from the bed of the river to the upper surface of the floor of the bridge would be 7.85 m.

The width of each pillar is 5.50 m. The pillars have been concreted with stone and cement. The girders are prefabricated.

The construction of this bridge started on July 20, 1965-66 (2-5-1344). The following works have been completed so far:—

Completion of 7 pillars and one of the river embankments has been accomplished. Prefabricated girders are installed on the pillars. Diversion of the course of water to clear the ground for the construction of the 8th, 9th and 10th pillars and the river embankment from the bridge towards Laghman is also completed.

Building Construction in Sherkhan Port

As we know the Government has economic and trade contacts with a number of friendly countries. With the Soviet Union it has trade as well as agreements on facilities for the transit of goods. In order to receive and deliver the trade and industrial goods, the machinery and the equipments at a suitable time and place it was decided to build in Sherkhan Bander a modern port equipped with the necessary requirements such as goods storage rooms, buildings for the residence of personnel and concrete docks.

To accomplish this purpose the Government ordered the Ministry of Public Works to include in its First Five Year Plan the project of constructing the port of Sherkhan Bandar. Therefore the construction activities of the project was started during 1958-59. While many important buildings and construction were made during the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. The Government studied the possibilities of constructing a number of bazars, and hydro-electric establishments along the Amu and Panj rivers.

The planning advisers have advised the Government that the further construction of the port should be postponed until the survey of constructing dams, and hydro-electric establishment on the Amu and Panj rivers have been completed. The advisers have stated that the Sherkhan port would be affected by the changes that might occur as a result of the construction of various dams, barrages, and reservoirs along the two rivers. Therefore the Ministry of Public Works received a trivial allocation of funds during 1965 (1344) to complete some of the construction works that have remained unfinished in the project. The starting of other big works that were foreseen in the project have been postponed.

The following is a list of the volume of work performed from August 1965-66 (Sunbola 1344) until the end of 1965-66.

1. Plaster work	593 m2
2. Concrete	102 m3
3. Gravel and smashed rock	13 m3
4. Excavating for the mould	255 m2
5. Painting with oil paints	128 m2
6. Installing of window glass	15 m2
7. Installation of bathroom equipment and other small items.	

The second stage of construction of the Bagram airport:

One of the projects of the Second Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Public Works was the construction of the 2nd stage of Bagram Airport.

The activities that were performed in this project are as follows:

Volume of work performed from Sunbola 1344 to Sunbola 1345:

1. Excavation	36,480 m3
2. Bricklayings	2,431 m3
3. Stone work in the foundation	1,723 m3
4. Concrete poured	3,017 m3
5. Supplying of concrete and iron fabricates	1,942 m3
6. Covering for roofs	325 m3
7. Road building	7,630 m3
8. Wood work	15 m3
9. Construction of ceiling covers	3,560 m2
10. Concreting of room floors	3,199 m2
11. Installation of doors and windows	1,002 m2
12. Construction of dividing walls	1,441 m2
13. Plaster work	13,892 m2
14. Paintings	9,600 m2
15. Porcelain installation	418 m2
16. Leveling	77,736 m2
17. Installing of glasses	340 m2
18. Erecting of drainage bridges	754 km
19. Erecting of drainage bridges	754 km
20. Cable laying	8714 km
21. Metal assembly	724 tons
22. Assembly of concrete pipes	68 m3

Sardeh Dam at Ghazni:

The construction of this dam has continued during the first and the second economic plan. It is still continuing even though this is the last year of the Second

Plan. Together with the construction of this dam its irrigation system is being made as well.

As a result of experience gained recently some changes have been introduced in the construction of the dam. These changes including the increasing of the height of the dam by one meter and the construction of a new spillway at a height of 10 meters over the former.

With such a change the size of cultivable land have been increased by 4400 hectares over the previous size.

Volume of work performed from August 1965-66 till August 1966-67 (Sunbola 1345)

(1) Volume of work performed from August 1965-66 till August 1966-67 (Sunbola 1345)

1. Excavating of muddy lands	9938 m3
2. Excavating of sand and gravel lands	11498 m3
3. Concreting	197 m3
4. Earth fill for the dam	6150 m3
5. Reinforced stone work	875 m3
6. Filling of the rear and front of the dam	6150 m3
7. Filling the rear of the dam with earth and gravel to form an additional filter	22530 m3
8. Filling the wall on the right side of the dam	16129 m3
9. Supplying of fence on the dam	180 m3
10. Assembling of metals in the tower	126 tons
11. Stone work on the front of the dam	9575 m3
12. Blasting	20900 m3
13. Excavating the front side of the dam	150 m3
14. Supplying of sand	750 m3
15. Supplying of stone pieces	1080 m3
16. Excavating with bulldozers, shovels, and loading on trucks	3330 m3
17. Damping of mud, sand, and grave on the dam Rolling and pressing of the materials dumped by the trucks	3330 m3
18. Conveying of materials to the filling site; leveling it with buldozer, shovel, picks, and hands	3150 m3
19. Supply of stone	2100 m3
20. Supply and loading of earthen materials through the use of trucks, bulldozers, and shovels	3880 m3
21. Concrete and iron	770 m3
22. Stonework	22880 m3

Civil Aviation

During the year 1965-66 the Department of Civil Aviation has been busy in the installation of Civil Aviation facilities, construction of metrological networks and family dwelling units in the airports. A detail of such accomplishments is given as follows:-

1 Aviation:

The works of establishing aviation facilities that were started on the local airports of Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Qundoz, Jalalabad have been completed one by one

(1) Please see (Report of expenditures of the Ministry of Public Works from the Government budget during 1965) on appendix table.

(1) Please see (Report of expenditures of the Ministry of Public Works from the government budget during 1965) on appendix tables.
the recent times. The efforts of skilled Afghan technicians supervised by the CAAG experts had an important roll in completing the facilities and preparing for utilization of the services of pilots in the responsible tasks of flight.

2. Construction:

During the year (1965-66) the technical constructions in these airports were completed. However during the daily work a series of difficulties were created as a result of distance of the airport from the towns. The Civil Aviation Department decided to alleviate these difficulties by constructing a number of family dwelling units in the airports. With the allocation of Afs. 3,285,560 by the Civil Aviation Department the family dwelling units in the airports of Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and the Kandahar International Airport, and a number of buildings in the airports of Kabul and Khost were constructed. From the same allocated funds some other constructions for the use of technical requirements of a few airports have been financed. These include the building construction of N.O.B. the fire station of Nangarhar, repairing and filling of the low lying area in the air-port of Qundoz, and the paving of a few secondary roads in the airports to be used during the rainy seasons. Furthermore in order to make the International Airport of Kabul convenient for the flights of large passenger airplanes the extension of the runway has been surveyed. The fixing of limits for the skirts required for the Kabul airport and the completion of a few buildings at the site of approach of the airplanes were also financed from the same allocation.

3. Network of Meteorological Stations:

In accordance with the prepared plans and the advices of the world meteorological organization efforts were made to complete a number of sputnik stations in the areas of Gardez, Logar, Sarobi, Moqur, Ghazni, Qalat, Panjag, Taluqan, Keshem, Eshkashem, and Laghman with a total expenditure of Afs. 2,700,000. The construction of these stations were completed from 40% to 90%. The stations of Keshem and Eshkashem being located at a farther distance from Kabul were given lesser supervision. Hence their progress of building construction were not satisfactory. It was therefore divided as a necessity to leave the supervision of these two stations and those of Qalat, Taluqan and Gardez to the supervision of the regional Chiefs of these stations. The building construction of other stations that were located near Kabul were directly supervised from the head quarters of the Civil Aviation. By the end of the year (1965-66) a high percentage (80 to 90%) of building works on the stations of the Kabul region was completed. Among the building construction activities mentioned above it is also to be mentioned that the stations of Shahrak, Qadess, and Qala-e-Niaz Khan were built with the assistance of the Soviet Union for the purpose of expanding the network of climatological station.

These two stations were 100% completed during the year 1344 (1965-66) and were equipped with the meteorological and communications appliances. They started operating at the end of the year 1965-66.

The construction expenditures of the above two stations together with that of the hydrometric post of Qalai Niaz Khan amounted to Afs. 1,4000,000

The technical equipment is not included in the above mentioned cost.

4. Education and training:

The courses of meteorology continued on with its enrollment of 70 students during 1965 (1344). Also the courses in aviation, communication, traffic and radio con-

tinued with an enrollment of 26 students. This year they are all studying in radio class. There were 14 graduates of motor car repairing and 13 graduates of fire fighters. All these graduates received their equivalent of high school diplomas during 1965 (1344). A number of selected officials were sent to the following countries for brief periods to receive specialized and higher training.

Sent to	Number of officials
Soviet Union	3
India	12
Beirut	3
Poland and Turkey	2
U.S.A.	30

A few of these officials have returned and have taken over their responsible positions. The remainder of those who were sent during 1965-66 (1344) are still continuing with their higher education. The total sum of expenditure made for education and training during 1965-66 (1344) amounted to 500,000 Afs. The expenditures for the education and training of personnel who were sent abroad were mostly granted from the assistance rendered by ICAO, USCAA, WMO, and the bourses granted by the Soviet Union.

*Report of expenditures from the Government budget for the year
1965 (1344) of the Civil Aviation Authority*

Name of project	Funds allocated	Expenditures during 1965-66
1- Project of Education for the Civil Aviation Course in Kandahar	500,000	464,384
2- Project of equipping of the International Airport of Kandahar	800,000	791,631
3- Project of building construction for the Civil Aviation purposes	6,285,560	6,174,938
4- Project of building construction for meteorology and communications	2,700,000	2,699,961

Communication

The activities of the Ministry of Communication during the year 1965-66 consist of the following projects:-

1- Automatic Telephone Exchange Station in Kabul which is planned to expand from 5000 lines to 13,000 lines. In addition to this station, two other basic telephone exchange centres are being proposed. One of these is to be in Karte Char and one in Shari Nau. Orders for the purchase of the two stations were placed with various companies and payments were made from the credit of the Federal Republic of Germany. Most of the ordered technical materials have arrived.

The building construction of the two telephone stations was contracted with the Hochtief Construction Co. The construction work was 95% completed during 1965-66. In accordance with the terms of contract the expenditures of the foreign exchange required for the project is to be met from the credit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2-3 Automatic Telephone Exchange Stations of Mazar and Herat:

The projects of automatic telephone stations for Mazar and Herat are of 1500 lines capacity. The construction of the station's buildings has been contracted with the Unimac Construction Co. Until now 50% of its construction work has been completed. The expenditures on building construction are, to be paid from the credit of the FRG. The Afghani expenditures of the project forming 25% of the expense are included in the Government budget. The remaining 75% of the expenditures that were estimated in Afghan currency shall be utilized in DM from the credit of the FRG.

4- Channel Systems of Pule Khumri, Baghlan and Qundoz, Farah and Herat.

This project is designed to further the system of communication within the country. It has from 3 to 12 channels available depending on the importance of each centre for communication requirements.

The cost of equipment and materials to be imported are not allocated in the Government budget. In accordance with the contracts concluded with various companies the cost of such technical materials are to be met from the credit of the FRG. The Government is supposed to meet the cost of material that are being supplied within Afghanistan. Also the expenditures of services rendered in the extension of the telephone cable lines is to be met from the Government funds. 25% of such expenses are directly supplied from the allocated funds. And 75% of such expenses are obtained from the Government revenues. Contracts are being negotiated for the building constructions of the telephone stations.

5- Kabul-Torkham Telephone Line:-

This project was designed for enhancing this communication system within Afghanistan and for connecting the international telephone communication network through Kabul-Jalalabad and Kabul-Pakistan.

It was planned in the First Five Year Plan and its expenditures were approved in the Government budget. The extending of the telephone line was completed few years ago. Some repairing was done on the telephone lines that were affected by dams, canals and highway constructions during the years 1343 and 1344. The telephone stations were established in Kabul, Sarobi, and Jalalabad.

6. Training Centre:

This training centre project was started with the assistance of the United Nations. It was designed to supply the technical personnel required for the communication project. The contract for such a training centre was signed during the year 1964-65. The United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation has agreed to spend \$ 697,700 within five years for the cost of teachers, laboratory equipment and fellowships. The expenditures for student's salaries, buildings, etc. are to be met from the Government funds. The building construction was completed during the first quarter of the year. The contract for its construction was signed with the Afghan Construction Unit. The construction has been completed. The training program has progressed 20% in accordance with the plan.

7. Laying of pipe cable in Kabul City:

In accordance with the international regulations and to avoid undue damage to the telephone lines as a result of excavation on city roads it has been agreed to stretch cables across avenues and along the sidewalks. A distance of 11 kilometers is to be covered by such cables. The Ministry of Public Works has been studying this project and a contract is about to be signed with the Phillips and Hollsman Co.

Foreign expenditures comprising of 75% of the total is to be met from the credit of the FRG. Government allocations will provide for the remaining 25%.

8. Telephone for Kandahar-Farah:

The expenditures required for this project were supposed to be included in the credits extended from the FRG. However, for various reasons it could not be included in the German credit. Because the project was of special importance to the internal and international communications the purchase of the station and equipment for this project was approved during the year 1966-67. All of the equipment and materials for this project were purchased and imported in 1966-67. The extension of telephone line for this station has been partly completed. In the year 1966-67 this telephone line will further be extended for a distance of 262 kilometers. The station itself would be accommodated in the present telephone station of Girishk. Repair of the present station has been 80% completed. The building construction of the station of Farah is under study and estimation with the Ministry of Public Works. Ten percent of its preliminary arrangements were completed. It was recently hoped that a contract for the telephones station of Farah would be signed in the near future.

Report of Expenditures of the Ministry of Communications from the Government budget during the year 1965-66

Name of Project	Allocated	Expenditures
1- Project of Automatic telephone for Kabul	Afs. 4,818,000	Afs. 2,401,184
2- Project of Automatic telephone for Mazar	Afs. 6,291,400	Afs. 6,160,200
3- Project of Automatic telephone for Herat	Afs. 6,320,000	Afs. 5,966,400
4- Project of Channel System Pul-e-Khomri	Afs. 5,834,120	Afs. 1,597,034
5- Project of Kabul-Torkham	Afs. 226,500	Afs. 161,777
6- Project of Training Centre	Afs. 8,973,405	Afs. 4,648,510
7- Project of Laying of pipes for Cables in Kabul city	Afs. 9,200,000	—
8- Project of Kandahar - Farah	—	Afs. 2,378,306

Regional Development Projects

The regional development projects of the Second Five Year Plan consist of the projects of Helmand Valley, Pakhtia and Nangarhar. A brief summary of information about these projects follows:

Helmand Valley Development Projects 1965-66

The Helmand Valley project is one of the biggest projects designed to raise the living standard of that region. The importance of its effect on economic development lies in the fact that there flows the big rivers such as Helmand and Arghandab and there are vast areas of virgin land. The Helmand Valley development project is a multi-purpose project designed to supply plenty of water for agriculture, reclamation and permanent settlement of immigrants. The two rivers are being utilized for the development of agricultural lands, generating of power for the economic development, encouragement and developing of industry, improvement of transportation and securing of the new revenue for the Government. The main activities of the valley's development projects are summarized as follows:-

Drainage Project of Marja:

The Marja drainage has been divided into several different parts. The accomplishments in each part is given in the following tabulation:-

Part	Length in meters	Accomplished works
Part 2 A	11923	92 %
Part 3 A	9371	94 %
Part 3 B	1315 m	100 %
Part 3 C	29037	99.4 %
Part 3 E	18514	79 %
Part 3 F	9746	61 %

Tarnak Project:

This project has been selected on account of better soil and levelled land for agricultural development. The extension of 21 kilometers of Southern branch of this project, development of 40,000 jaribs of land in South Tarnak and 24,000 jaribs in North Tarnak, and extending of irrigation system are among the accomplishments envisaged for the future.

The following construction works were undertaken during the year in different blocks of the project.

A) Block Nr. 4

The field ditches in block Nr. 4 with a total length of 438 meters. Also 5 bridges and 39 meters of 18 inches pipe were installed in the block.

B) Block Nr. 5

In this block one opening of 10 inches diameter, 5 openings of 12 inches sizes, 3 openings of 14 inches each, 2 openings of 24 inches, two bridges 24 inches each with two cascades to control the water velocity were constructed.

C) Block Nr. 6

A drainage opening 24 inches, 4 diversion openings of 12 inches each, and four water falls to control the velocity of flow have been built. Also a control system for the diversion opening is completed.

D) Block Nr. 7

In block number 7 a drainage opening of 24 inches, diversion opening of 10 inches, an opening of 12 inches and a cascade has been made. Also in block number 8, 9 and 10 the construction of openings, excavation and installation of concrete walled gates have been completed.

Development of lands at Darveshan

In this project it is proposed to extend 25 kilometers of canal and develop 110,000 jaribs of virgin land with irrigation. During the year 1965-66 the main ditches, leveling of embankment of ditches and paving the trails on the embankments and, concreting bridges, filling, excavating and improving the surrounding fields were to a great extent completed.

Road of Lashkargah Kajakee

The highway of Lashkargah-Kajakee and a heavy bridge on the road has been completed.

Public Utility Project:

Expansion of water supply system, city's canalization and the provision of irrigation ditches for the city's parks and gardens, the asphaltting of avenues, and the provision of residential quarters constitute the plans for this project. During the year the following activity has been performed:-

1) The work on the canal system for the city of Bost is progressing. Secondary pipes that are connected with the main pipeline are excavated, the construction for a few cisterns, and the installation of a few cistern tanks have been completed.

2) Water supply system:

To supply water for consumption in the family houses of Helmand province a water pipe of 4 inches diameter and 210 meters length has been extended for the well number 4 located near to the marble factory. Also an other water pipe of 2 inches diameter and 182 meters length has been installed between the two rows of houses. The construction of an other bridge and a cistern that were started recently has now been completed.

Project of road maintenances:

Efforts have been made as usual in the maintenance of roads within and outside of the project. From time to time the roads have been repaired, and graded.

Project of Construction Camps:

Even though the Afghan Construction Unit has a number of camps from which the ACU reaches the construction problems of various vast projects, yet to provide for the project requirements such as the facilities in workshops etc. it is necessary to improve, and increase the construction and other facilities of the camps.

1) *Lathe Workshop:*

The construction of this shop with the transfer of Lathe machinery from Manzel Bagh to Chah-e-Anjir has been cent percent completed.

2) *Mechanical Workshop:*

A number of family dwellings in Chah-e-Anjir that required repairs have been done.

3) *Timber Sawing Workshop*

In Chah-e-Anjir the installation of a sawing and wood polishing plant has been started as a means of expanding the program and centralizing the facilities of the carpentry shop. Also improvements and repair of dwellings in Bost and Chah-e-Anjir, building of the Electric Workshop, the store rooms office and construction of the welding shop, laboratory rooms etc. have been completed. A ditch has been dug for the supply of drinking water to the houses of the staff of Chah-e-Anjir.

Nad-e-Ali Project:

The excavation of the main ditch for all the project of Nade Ali including the improvement and cleaning of its embankments has been completed to a length of 1148 meters. Also the work of designing and mapping the block named Hazar Asp in the project of Shamalan has been completed.

Project of the necessary buildings for Lashkargah:

The work performed in the building of Helmand Valley Project are as follows:—

1) Progress of building construction of the main office of the headquarters unit was 82%.

2) Completion of a primary school in Bost.

3) Fifteen family buildings in the year 1965-66 were all completed.

4) The following percentage of building construction were completed:—

34% of the store house of maintenance and supply, 30% of the bath rooms of the main Mosque, 15% of the green house, 30% of the residential rooms for student nurses, 70% of storage room at the Agricultural Research Farms, and the building of the new factory for the carpenters workshop.

Project of the Marble-Alabaster shop:

The alabaster factory and the diary factory have been expanded by adding a few small workshops.

Machine Farms:

The farm equipment activities covers over almost 4000 jaribs of land. Also a number of tractor and agricultural equipment has been placed at the disposal of cultivators. At present cotton is sown in the mechanized farms, wheat is sown as a staple crop, and clover as a green fertilizer for the enriching of farmlands. Half of the farmlands are used for the sowing of cotton and half for the sowing of wheat. Clover is sown after the reaping of corps for the purpose of enriching the farm land and for further cultivation of cotton.

The Cotton Cording Machinery:

In order to purchase the people's cotton on the farm and to further encourage the cotton cultivation and provide the work facilities a complete cording machine was installed in Bost. It is now in operation. If this installation works for 8 hours per day the cotton would be corded at the rate of 77 tons per day.

The green corps project:

The green corps are active in the Helmand Valley in keeping the area green through distributing and planting of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees. Various kinds of trees have been planted and cultivated on the government reserved planting areas. The grown trees or plants have been later distributed to the refugees, to the public, and some were replanted on Government farms. The lands on which the trees are being planted is being expanded in accordance with the increase in the number of trees.

Development projects in Paktia Province 1965-66

The Government has also placed under study and survey by advisers and specialists the regional development plan of Pakhtia Province. When the survey of different branches of the development was completed the Government began with the gradual implementation of the development plans. The program of forest development was carried out in the fourth year of the 5 years development plan. Forestry is the first and most important productive resources upon which the economic activity of the residents of that province depends. The forests are all natural in Pakhtia. The growth of the forests also are left to the conditions that prevail in nature. The people have been using the forests without regard to its preservation or expansion. There are yet the limited areas of the forest which could be conserved, further developed, and utilized with improved technology. The forestry activities in Pakhtia during 1965-66 are summarized as follows:

1) Construction of a road from Paiwar to Monay Jabha, Sorsarang and over the pass: total length 12½ kilometers.

The purpose of building this road has been to surround this forest from the border roads and connection with Pashtunistan. It is also to serve in the gathering of timbers, maintenance of forests and founding of barriers against floods. This road is not only the main artery that facilitates connection with the forest of Mandhir but also decreases the distance between Paiwar and Chakman from 59 to 40 kilometers. The actual length of this road is 21 kilometers from which 12½ kilometers were completed by the Pakhtia Forestry Project during 1965-66.

2) Sweeping out the forest of Mandhir: This forest has been recognized as Government property and no practical or technical use has been made of the forest. The German specialists have advised that all the fallen and scattered trees of the forest be removed. In accordance with the guidance of the German experts 300m³ of timber from the utilizable trees have been trimmed. Of this volume 15m³ have been transported to Kabul for analysis and technical studies. The remaining quantity has been stocked in the forest area.

3) *Preparation for maintenance:*

Roads that lead to the forest have been constructed. Primary barriers have been made that impedes the flow of mud and sand with flooded ditches.

The following activities have also formed the achievements in the development project of Pakhtia.

a) Provision of land on the basis of contract to be used for planting sown for trees needed for nurseries.

b) Collecting of about one ton of seeds of the forest trees for sowing.

c) Provision of 5000 trees from the Ministry of Agriculture for planting in Katgai area. Also 70 kilograms of seeds of trees have been delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture.

d) An experimental plantation area for trees have been prepared. 350 kg. of seeds have been sown. Also in the areas void of forest but suitable for forestry 7 kilograms of seeds were sown.

e) In the Tira garden of Gardez city an experimental plantation area was founded and 100 kilograms of seed of forest trees were sown.

f) A hill extending almost on one jarib of land at Manah Jabha has been leveled for the building of a residence for specialists and employees of the forestry project. This place has a strategic locality for the forest. 70% of the building construction of the dwelling unit has been completed on this hill.

g) The building construction of a school in Gulghondy Jaji has been completed. This school is supposed to be used for training of forestry technicians.

h) Repairing of road from Kotgai to Piwar for 5 kilometres. Repairing of road from Kotgai to Shaheedan 8 kilometers. These two roads have been repaired in some place, and newly constructed in some other places.

i) Construction of a road at 4 km long from Kotagi to the Gulghondy school that facilitates the movement of students to and from the school.

j) Establishing of a canteen at Kotgai, the centre of the administrative unit and forestry guards. The canteen is to supply the staple food and drink requirements for officials, staffs, tourists and visitors. Until a hotel is built the canteen is to serve the purpose of a hotel.

k) Holding seminars for discussions and presentation of the public figures, youth leaders, and others for the purpose of better use of forests and the development plans of the Government.

Expenditures of the Helmand Valley projects during (1965-66)

Number	Project's name	Expenditures in 1000's Afghanis
1)	Tarnak project	3766 Afgs.
2)	Darweshan project	7841 Afgs.
3)	Lashkargah - Kajakai road	2733 Afgs.
4)	Public Utility project	1672 Afgs.
5)	Nade Ali and Marja Drainage	3037 Afgs.
6)	Maintainance of roads	522 Afgs.
7)	Development of Shamalan lands	5269 Afgs.
8)	Construction camps	3080 Afgs.
9)	Necessary buildings of Lashkargah	6797 Afgs.
10)	Alabaster	1927 Afgs.
11)	Machinized farms	2468 Afgs.
12)	Cotton cording plant	403 Afgs.
13)	Diary project	255 Afgs.
14)	Green Corps project	2689 Afgs.
Totals		42,459 Afgs.

Actual expenditures of Pakhtia development projects.

Actual expenses 3,316 Afghanis from the Govern-
ment budget.

Public Finance

Budgetary position

The budgetary position in 1965-66 was characterized by Government's efforts to balance the budget. As against budget deficits of Afs. 1,064 million, Afs. 953 million, and Afs. 709 million respectively in the preceding three years, the deficit in 1965-66 amounted to Afs. 54 millions only. The main factor responsible for this favourable situation was the increase in domestic revenue from Afs. 3,471 million in 1964-65 to Afs. 4,709 million in the current year, i.e., an increase of about 35 per cent.

Total domestically financed expenditure during the year 1965 rose by about 14 per cent i.e. to Afs. 4,763 million which shows an increase of 853 million compared to previous years. The respective shares of ordinary and development expenditures in this increase are Afs. 350 million (or 60 per cent) and Afs. 233 million (or 40 per cent). Compared with 1964-65, ordinary and development expenditures during the year recorded an increase of 13 and 14 per cent respectively.

Foreign development loans and grants during the year amounted to \$77.4 million, an increase of about 10 per cent. The main contributors of foreign assistance remained, as before, USSR (\$54 million), USA (\$13 million), Germany (\$8 million), and United Nations (\$2 million).

The following table summarises the budgetary position each year since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan.

Table 1. Budgetary Position

(Million Afs.)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total 1341-44	
I. Domestic Revenue	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.		
a. Ordinary Revenue	2,181	3,109	3,229	4,145	12,664	
b. Commodity Assistance	51	183	242	564	1,040	
Total	2,232	3,292	3,471	4,709	13,704	
II. Domestically financed expenditures						
a. Ordinary		1,850	2,415	2,558	2,908	9,731
b. Development		1,446	1,830	1,622	1,855	6,753
TOTAL		3,296	4,245	4,180	4,763	16,484
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)						
	-1,064	-953	-709	-54	-2,780	

III. Foreign Loans and Grants

(million U.S. dollars)

a. Loans	34.9	26.0	41.4	56.4 ¹	158.7
b. Grants	35.3	37.4	29.1	21.0	122.8
TOTAL	70.2	63.4	70.5	77.4	281.5

¹Includes U.S. commodity assistance and commodity assistance from the USSR in ordinary revenues while the commodity assistance from Germany and the U.N. (world food program) which is administered directly to the projects, is excluded. Estimates of commodity assistance from three sources are as follows:

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		(million afs)		
USSR	61	422	131	240
Germany		10	38	118
UN			30	21

²Excludes U.K. loan amounting to £51,703.

Domestic Revenues

As noted earlier, total domestic revenues increased from Afs. 3,471 million in 1964-65 to Afs. 4,709 million in 1965-66, an increase of about 35 per cent. Excluding commodity assistance, revenue from purely internal resources in 1965-66 (which is a better index of the country's own efforts to mobilise resources) rose by 28 per cent to Afs. 4,145 million, compared with a corresponding increase of 3 per cent, in the previous year. While receipts from practically all the sources improved, the main contributors to this increase were Government enterprises (Afs. 420 million), Indirect taxes (Afs. 258 million), and Direct taxes (Afs. 127 million).

Indirect taxes (Afs. 2,175 million) remained, as before, the mainstay of revenue accounting for more than half (52 per cent) of receipts from internal sources and 46 per cent of total domestic revenues (i.e., including commodity assistance). An important and welcome development during the year was the upgrading of Public Enterprises as the second largest source of revenue, accounting for more than 18 per cent of ordinary revenue (i.e., excluding commodity assistance) and 16 per cent of total domestic revenue. In previous years, public enterprises were the fourth largest source of income.

The other major sources of income were direct taxes (Afs. 575 million or 13 per cent of ordinary revenue), income from sale of property (Afs. 244 million or 5 per cent of ordinary revenue), non revenue income (Afs. 151 million or 3 per cent of ordinary revenue) and licence fees and fines (Afs. 114 million or 2 per cent of ordinary revenue).

¹Please see table "Public Finance I" in the Appendix.

Compared with 1964-65, collections from individual income taxes, corporation tax, land tax, import duties, export duties, and tax on commercial transactions increased by 35 per cent., 1 per cent, 3 per cent, 73 per cent, and 52 per cent respectively. On the other hand, income from tax on sale of consumer goods was only 46 per cent of that in the previous year.

Non-tax receipts recorded the following increase (or decrease) compared with 1964-65:

Revenue Code		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)
300	Income from sale of property and service	+ 24
400	Income from license fees & fines	+ 3
500	Interest, dividends and rent	- 53
600	Income from government enterprises	+ 121
700	Other income	+ 6
800	Non-revenue income	+ 165

Expenditure

As was observed earlier, total domestically financed expenditure rose from 4,180 in the previous year to 4,763 million in 1965-66, an increase of 14 per cent. Both ordinary and development expenditures registered increases of 13 and 14 per cent respectively.

As a result of the deferment arrangements made with the government of USSR, expenditure on account of foreign debt service declined from Afs. 378 million in the previous year to Afs. 286 million in 1965-66. Development expenditure of the Ministry of Public Works during 1965-66 fell from Afs. 850 million in the previous year to 480 million, due to the completion or near-completion of some of the road irrigation and power projects. Development expenditures of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Mines and Industries, Ministry of Education increased substantially during 1965-66, which suggests a higher tempo of development. Other development agencies which registered gains in development expenditure include Department of Civil Aviation, Rural Development Dept. and medical establishments.

The budget for 1966-67 envisages a total outlay of Afs. 8,300 million. Domestically financed expenditure amounts to Afs. 5,150 million and the remainder financed expenditure from foreign loans and grants amounts to Afs. 3,150 millions. Total development expenditures is estimated at Afs. 5% million including Afs. 1,860 million domestically financed expenditure. Domestic revenue (including commodity assistance) is estimated at Afs. 4,950 million, leaving a budget deficit of Afs. 200 million.

As breakdown of foreign assisted development expenditure is not at present available, it is not possible to give a sectoral distribution of development expenditure.

+ For details please see Table Public Finance 3 in the Appendix

Money and Banking

1. Money Supply

Money supply during 1965-66 recorded an increase of Afs. 31 million as against an increase of Afs. 793 million during the previous year. The following table shows the money supply trends during the past four years of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Table 1: Money Supply

(million afghanis)

(20 March)	Banknotes & coins in circulation	Private demand deposits	Total Money Supply	Change from previous year
(1961-62)	2,574.7	331.5	2,906.2	
(1962-63)	3,134.2	586.5	3,720.7	+ 814.5
(1963-64)	3,849.6	736.4	4,586.0	+ 865.3
(1964-65)	4,718.0	660.4	5,378.4	+ 792.4
(1965-66)	4,645.2	764.2	5,409.4	+ 31.0

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank.

Factors of Money Supply

The main factor responsible for the small increase of money supply during 1965-66 (of less than 1 per cent) was due to the drastic reduction in the government budget deficit (i.e., excess of domestically financed expenditure over domestic revenue), which fell to Afs. 54 million as compared with Afs. 709 million in the previous year. The following table shows the factors responsible for the variation in money supply.

Table 2: Factors of Money Supply

(Million Afs.: 30 of Hoot)

20 March	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Changes in money supply from the public sector	+ 815	+ 865	+ 792	+ 31
Increase in net credit to the public sector	+ 1,001	+ 723	+ 1,091	+ 110
Increase in private sector indebtedness to the banking system	- 49	- 41	- 248	- 243
Time deposits (increase -)	49	112	252	291
Foreign assets, net	51	- 24	- 246	- 96
Other factors (net), including errors and omissions	- 237	+ 237	- 49	- 127
Percentage change in money supply	28	23	17	0.5

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

The following table shows the volume of demand and time deposits of each year. It records total deposits, public as well as private and payable in foreign exchange as well as in afghanis and is indicative of the increasing trust of the public in the banks.

Table 3: Demand and Time Deposits

(million afghanis)

20 March	Demand deposits	Time Deposits	Total
(1962-63)	2,000.1	362.5	2,362.5
(1963-64)	2,190.2	461.1	2,651.3
(1964-65)	1,757.8	676.0	2,433.8
(1965-66)	1,922.1	944.0	2,867.0

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Credit to the public and private sectors

The following table shows the banking system credit to the public and private sectors.

Table 4: Banking System Credit to the Public and Private Sector
(million afghanis)

20 March	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Credit to the public sector		2,371.6	3,462.8	3,572.5
Credit to the private sector ¹	2,113.3	2,154.3	2,402.2	2,645.2

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

1: Includes all advances to and participations in the private sectors

Credit to the private sector

The table below shows the breakdown of the banking system credit to the private sector by the Da Afghanistan Bank and the other two commercial banks:

Table 5: Banking System Credit to the Private Sector
(million afghanis)

20 March	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Da Afghanistan Bank ²	2,133.3	998.2	985.1	1,007.6
Commercial banks	—	1,156.1	1,416.9	1,637.6
Total	2,113.3	2,154.3	2,402.0	2,645.2

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

(1) Including credit to investment banks

(2) Including all advances and participations in local currencies and in foreign exchange

Currency Reserves

The following table shows the gold and silver backing for banknotes in circulation:

Table 6: Currency Backing
(million afghanis)

As of 20 March	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Banknotes in circulation	3,077.6	3,790.1	4,626.3	4,546.1
Gold and silver held as cover	979.4	2,251.3	2,345.0	2,260.6
I.F.C. subscription	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total currency reserve	984.4	2,256.3	2,350.0	2,265.6
Percentage cover	31.9	59.5	50.7	49.8

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

The percentage of gold cover increased from about 12 points above the legal minimum of 20 per cent in 1341 to about 30 points above the legal minimum in (1965-66). This was mainly due to a revaluation of the amount of gold held by the Da Afghanistan Bank.

Government position with the banking system

The following table summarizes the position of the public sector with the banking system during 1343 and 1344.

*Table 7: Government position with the banking system
(million afghanis)*

21 March	1964-65	1965-66
National Government		
Long-term loans	3,795.9	4,400.4
Short-term loans	554.1	
Provisional Advance:		
In local currency	252.4	305.1
In foreign currency	35.1	34.0
Treasury coins	123.3	123.3
Less: Treasury IMF Accounts	187.6	187.5
Total	4,573.1	4,675.3
Government entities		
Loans	130.7	107.3
Provisional advances:		
Local currency	4.6	0.5
Foreign exchange	10.7	9.4
Total	146.0	117.2
GRAND TOTAL (National Government and Government Entities)	4,719.1	4,792.5
Less: Government deposits with the banking system	1,256.3	1,220.0
	3,462.8	3,572.5
Net change in public sector position	—	+109.7

Prices

A simple weighted retail price index has been prepared for the years (1961-62-1965/66) with 1340 (1961/62) as the base year. It includes 24 items priced in 16 principal cities. The series was computed by first finding the national average price for each item, using population estimates of the 16 cities as weights. The national average prices were then converted into index numbers and combined into indexes for various groups of commodities and the all-item index, by using weights derived from estimates of the relative importance of various commodities in the general consumption pattern of the population.

Retail Price Index

1340 1344 (1961 62-1965 66)

Commodity Group	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
All-item index	100	98.1	132.2	156.1	170.5
Cereals	100	95.7	143.5	173.4	186.5
Meat	100	97.9	110.47	145.0	174.9
Fruits	100	100.5	138.3	147.0	168.0
Vegetables	100	103.6	127.9	138.7	144.0
Other foods	100	107.4	106.9	129.9	141.0
Non-foods	100	101.6	98.6	99.1	103.1

Prices of all commodity groups, with the exception of the non-food group, began rising from 1963-64 onward, the largest price increase having occurred in 1965-66, the fourth year of the plan. This would suggest that apart from natural factors such as poor harvest and loss of cattle due to disease, the cumulative inflationary effect of large scale investment during the past few years was perhaps the most significant factor responsible for the upward price trend.

Table above in the Statistical Appendix gives the price index of each of the 24 items included in the national retail price index. The trend of individual commodity prices, in most cases, closely follows that of the group as a whole given in the beginning of this section: namely, an abrupt price rise in 1963-64 coupled with a very sharp rise in 1965-66.

Taking up food articles, the large price increase during the past four years occurred in the case of wheat flour (95.6%), mutton (79.8%) red raisins (102.8%), onions (70.3%), carrots (70.6), and eggs (78.2%). Other major food articles which registered substantial rises were rice (58.5%), beef (56.1%), grapes (67.3%), and black tea (40.6%). Food articles which showed the least price rise included potatoes (13.7%), tomatoes (27.2%), salt (0.8%), and sugar (37.8%).

In the case of non-food items, carpets recorded the highest price increase of 96.8% the latter of 66.7%. As the domestic price of carpets follows closely its export price, its rise reflects the fall in the external value of the afghani in the free currency market. Other articles which registered a rise include wood (27.6%), kerosine (108%), and gasoline (8.4%). The fall in the price of cotton goods (of 10.1%) is a very welcome development and reflects the growing improvement of the domestic textile industry. The same is true of soap which showed a fall of 2.4%.

Foreign Trade and the Balance of Payments

Afghanistan's trade has traditionally been conducted with three rather distinct areas. First, with the countries of Eastern Europe, Russia and China, with which trade is conducted on a barter basis. Second, the subcontinental countries of India and Pakistan.

Trade with these countries is carried on in rupees. Since rupees do not circulate at par in world money markets, this trade is required to balance out. Third, trade is transacted with the balance of the world on a hard currency basis, with the volume and direction regulated by the customary market mechanisms.

Trade with the Eastern European partners is generally governed by government-to-government trade agreements which regulate both the type of goods to be exchanged and the volume of trade. It is to these countries that Afghanistan sends most of its cotton, wool and oilseed and some fruit as well. Imports from these countries include industrial machinery, petrol, sugar, some motor vehicles and certain consumer essentials. Such barter trade typically accounts for some thirty-five to forty per cent of total Afghan commercial trade.

Trade with India is controlled by a ceiling imposed by India on Afghan goods. This control necessitates that Indo-Afghan trade balance out over the long run, as the convertibility of Indian rupees is effectively blocked. Afghan trade with Pakistan is also carried out in terms of rupees, but these Pakistan rupees are internationally convertible, so that Pak-Afghan trade is essentially free. To these countries Afghanistan sends most of its fruit and nuts, and nearly all medicinal herbs. Imports are dominated by tea and textiles (cotton and synthetic). To Afghanistan, the volume of this trade represents roughly twenty per cent of total commercial transactions.

To the other, free currency, trading countries (primarily Western Europe, Japan and the United States), Afghanistan exports all of its karakul and carpets, together with lesser quantities of cotton, wool (including cashmere wool), dry fruit and nuts. Imports include industrial machinery, motor vehicles and spare parts, clothing and a wide variety of consumer goods. In the aggregate, this trade comprises roughly forty to forty-five per cent of Afghanistan's total commercial trade.

In addition to these commercial trade transactions, Afghanistan has for several years been the recipient of very substantial loans and grants from friendly countries, the object of which is to accelerate domestic economic development. Commodity imports under these assistance programmes are predominantly capital goods, though certain consumer goods (wheat, some petrol and sugar) are similarly financed. In the aggregate, such imports are very important indeed and presently represent over one half of the total value of imports.

On balance, then, Afghanistan places a heavy emphasis on international commerce as a component in the economic make-up of the nation. This emphasis will continue well into the future.

1965-66 FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

The commodity trade balance of Afghanistan improved very significantly in 1965-66 over the previous year, despite a one per cent decrease in the dollar value of total exports. Commercial imports showed a very large decrease (slightly over \$ 10 million, or 15½%) and, as a consequence of these developments, Afghanistan's

commercial commodity trade surplus increased from \$ 3.8 million in 1964-65 to a remarkable \$ 13.5 million (see Table 1). This situation made a substantial contribution to the relative economic stability which has prevailed throughout the country during the past several months, as characterized by the stability of the afghani vis-a-vis foreign currency and only slight fluctuations in domestic prices.

The sharp cutback in commercial imports in 1965-66 (to \$ 56.5 million, the lowest level since 1961-62) is primarily attributable to two entirely unrelated developments: the closure of the Indo-Pakistan border, which resulted from hostilities between those two countries; and a more restrictive import policy which was inaugurated in a determined effort to conserve foreign exchange.

The Indo-Pakistan border closure greatly affected the trade relations of India and Afghanistan. The Indian products most directly affected were, of course, cloth (cotton and synthetic) and tea. There were indeed some local shortages of these products in Afghanistan, and total imports from India fell by nearly 38%. Imports of Indian tea were reduced by nearly 50% from the previous year. Some of this reduction was shifted to other sources, though total tea imports in 1965-66 stood at their lowest level in several years. The shortfall in cloth was absorbed through inventory reductions and increased domestic production. On average, the \$ 3 million reduction in imports from India appears to be a net reduction in Afghan imports.

Similarly, the \$ 1.3 million reduction in imports from Japan represents a net reduction, in the sense that demand for the goods was not simply transferred to another source. This cutback was in response to the Afghan Government's restrictive measures on certain "luxury" Japanese goods.

The other country from which imports were cut back was Germany, and reflects the return to a normal level of imports following the abnormally high level of German goods imported in 1964-65.

Both the volume and value of commercial sugar imports declined very substantially in 1965-66, as a consequence of (a) greatly increased sugar imports under non-project loans and grants, and (b) lower sugar prices. Petroleum product imports also diminished, and some temporary local shortages accompanied the inventory reductions.

Additionally, the overall diminution in commercial imports reflects Afghanistan's ability to provide an increasing share of domestically consumed commodities. This is particularly true in the case of textiles (both cotton and wool), footwear and some building materials.

Exports did not measure up to expectations, and in fact fell short of the 1964-65 level by nearly \$ 0.7 million. This was due entirely to reductions in wool and cotton exports. Shortfalls in these two items totaled 8 million dollars, and more than offset substantial gains in most other commodities. Karakul exports, reflecting much improved auction prices in both the New York and London markets, increased to over \$ 16 million. Dry fruit and nut export proceeds were up by over 30% over 1964-65. Fresh fruit, oilseed and carpets all registered increases, all of which were nullified by the wool and cotton decreases.

Interestingly, the closure of the Indo-Pakistan border did not account for a serious net reduction in Afghan exports. Rather, goods which would normally have gone to India were diverted to other consuming countries, notably Pakistan and Western Europe. Particularly in the case of raisins and nuts (almonds, walnuts and pistachios), good markets have been found to exist in Europe and the United States, and these are now being systematically exploited for the first time. This situation was enhanced in 1965-66 by an especially good pistachio crop.

Export trade by area was affected by the cutback in cotton and wool and also by the Indo-Pakistan border situation. Since most of Afghanistan's cotton and wool go to the centrally planned Eastern European economies, exports to this area (which, during the past several years, have averaged about 40% of total exports) fell to 27.6% of total exports. Because of the diversion of fruit and nuts from India to Pakistan, exports to those controlled exchange countries represented 20.8% of total exports. These factors plus the higher prices for karakul were primarily responsible for the increased share of exports which market-oriented, hard currency countries of the world absorbed during 1965-66. This reached 51.6%, substantially higher than the 43% that it had averaged during the past few years.

Commodity imports under government-to-government loan and grant arrangements in 1965-66 remained at the same level as the previous year, \$ 74.5 million. This included imports of some 100,000 tons of wheat from the United States and \$ 4.5 million of sugar and petroleum products from Russia.

Trade and payments protocols were again concluded between Afghanistan and the U.S.S.R., China, Czechoslovakia and Poland. In terms of total commercial trade, these countries are particularly important sources of the Afghan requirements for sugar, petroleum and heavy machinery. In addition to the trade protocols, arrangements were concluded with the U.S.S.R. and China for the receipt of certain consumer goods from these countries. Also, transit arrangements were extended with Russia and Pakistan.

The Balance of Payments

This issue of the Survey offers substantially broader information concerning Afghanistan's balance of international payments than has heretofore been presented. Effectively determining the payments situation for Afghanistan continues to be hampered by the unreliability or outright unavailability of needed data, particularly with respect to the invisible and capital accounts. But within the constraints set by these problems, the Da Afghanistan Bank has prepared the data shown in Tables IV through VIII. These data are preliminary and should be used with some caution pending the analysis of the data yet to be completed and published by the Bank itself.

Afghanistan's total payments position improved substantially during 1966 as a slight decline in the dollar value of exports was more than offset by a drop in imports. No information is available on movements in long and short term private capital. In reflection of all transactions, Afghanistan's foreign exchange position made a very strong improvement of over \$ 8 million (see Table IV).

The major improvement in the current account was made with respect to the multilateral countries. From an estimated current account deficit of \$ 4.2 million in 1964-65, Afghanistan's current position with the multilateral countries moved to a surplus of \$ 11.8 million in 1965-66 (see Table VI). The current position with respect to India and Pakistan improved although the value of both imports and exports dropped significantly, to these areas (see Table VII).

The trade position with the bilateral-trade countries deteriorated further during 1965-66. In 1963-64 Afghanistan had a surplus of about \$ 6 million with the bilateral area, dropping to a surplus of \$ 3.6 million in 1964-65. During 1966, trade with the area bilateral in a payments deficit of \$ 3 million (See Table VIII).

It should be noted that the deficit with the bilateral area was held somewhat lower than "normal" by an agreement with the U.S.S.R. which included a temporary moratorium on debt-service payments from Afghanistan.

TABLE 1

AFGHANISTAN'S FOREIGN TRADE
1964-65 and 1965-66

(All data in thousand U.S. dollars)

Change: 1964-65 1965-66

	Exports (f.o.b.)		Absolute	Percentage
	1964-65	1965-66		
U.S.S.R.	22,485.8	17,525.5	- 4,960.3	-22.1
U.D.A.	8,792.0	10,972.7	+ 2,180.7	+24.8
India	11,787.4	4,870.8	- 6,916.6	-58.7
United Kingdom	6,316.6	12,283.2	+ 5,966.6	+94.4
Germany	5,901.6	5,524.2	- 377.4	- 6.4
Pakistan	5,889.6	9,649.6	+ 3,759.7	+63.6
Czechoslovakia	3,026.7	1,151.0	- 1,875.7	-62.0
Other Barter Countries	1,259.2	588.1	- 671.1	-53.3
Other countries	5,225.6	7,407.0	+ 2,181.4	+41.7
Total Exports	70,684.8	69,972.1	- 712.7	- 1.0
Imports (c.i.f.), Excluding Loans and Grants				
U.S.S.R.	18,978.7	18,154.6	- 824.1	- 4.3
U.S.A.	4,465.3	3,740.4	- 724.9	-16.2
India	8,031.7	4,988.7	- 3,043.0	-37.9
Japan	9,241.5	7,969.6	- 1,271.9	-13.8
Pakistan	4,939.7	3,989.6	- 950.1	-19.2
Germany	6,735.7	3,722.3	- 3,013.4	-44.7
United Kingdom	2,081.4	2,909.4	+ 828.0	+39.8
Czechoslovakia	3,631.7	3,918.3	+ 286.6	+ 7.9
Other Barter Countries	855.8	1,675.7	+ 819.9	+95.8
Other Countries	7,892.6	5,442.6	- 2,450.0	-31.0
Subtotal	66,854.1	- 56,511.2	- 10,342.9	-15.5
Loans and Grant Imports	74,522.8	74,473.7	- 49.1	- 0.1
Total Imports	141,376.9	130,984.9	- 10,392.0	- 7.4
Total Foreign Trade Excluding Loans and Grants	137,538.9	126,483.3	- 11,055.6	- 8.0
Total Foreign Trade Including Loans and Grants	212,061.7	200,957.0	- 11,104.7	- 5.2

TABLE II
AFGHANISTAN'S EXPORTS

(1964-65) and (1965-66)

(All data in thousand U.S. Dollars)

	1964-65	1965-66	Change: 1964-65 1965-66	
			Absolute	Percentage
Cashmere	1,603.4	1,165.7	- 437.7	- 27.3
Fresh Fruit	5,724.2	6,130.2	+ 406.0	+ 7.1
Dried Fruit and Nuts	13,478.0	17,877.6	+4,399.6	+ 32.6
Fresh and Dried Vegetables	197.1	179.4	- 17.7	- 9.0
Oilseeds	3,546.8	4,492.1	+ 945.3	+ 26.7
Hides and Skins	1,957.2	1,362.4	- 594.8	- 30.4
Karakul Skins	12,453.7	16,084.1	+3,630.4	+ 29.2
Other Fur Skins	310.0	121.4	- 188.6	- 60.8
Wool	6,150.6	1,989.4	-4,161.2	- 67.6
Raw Cotton	14,934.9	11,131.8	-3,803.1	- 25.5
Medicinal Herbs	1,021.3	100.2	- 921.1	- 90.2
Carpets and Rugs	8,726.4	8,940.1	+ 214.7	+ 2.5
All Other Commodities	582.2	397.7	- 184.5	- 31.7
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	70,684.8	69,972.1	- 712.7	- 1.0

TABLE III
Afghanistan's Imports
1964-65 and 1965-66
(All data in thousand U.S.Dollars)

Change: 1964-65 1965-66

Excluding Loan and Grant Imports

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>Absolute</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Sugar	5,700.0	3,030.8	- 2,669.2	- 46.8
Tea	4,182.3	2,865.2	- 1,317.1	- 31.5
Other Feeds	502.9	864.0	+ 361.1	+ 71.8
Tobacco & Tobacco Manufactures	297.3	176.0	- 121.3	- 40.8
Petroleum Products	7,491.1	4,331.2	- 3,159.9	- 42.2
Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	2,562.5	1,509.0	- 1,043.5	- 40.9
Other Chemical Products	1,316.6	1,572.5	+ 255.9	+ 19.4
Rubber Tires & Tubes	1,123.0	2,099.4	+ 976.4	+ 86.9
Cotton Fabrics	3,909.5	3,998.3	+ 88.8	+ 2.3
Fabrics Excluding Cotton	5,801.2	4,309.3	- 1,491.9	- 25.7
Other Non-Metallic Manufactures	4,430.5	3,455.1	- 975.4	- 22.0
Metals & Metal Manufactures n.e.s.	2,179.0	1,900.9	- 278.1	- 12.8

Machinery Excluding Electric	1,299.0	809.3	- 489.7	- 37.7
Electric Machinery	1,976.4	1,936.1	- 40.3	- 2.0
Automobiles	2,302.4	1,422.8	- 879.6	- 38.2
Other Road Motor Vehicles	1,056.7	2,638.7	+ 1,582.0	+100.0
Bicycles	506.1	243.7	- 262.4	- 51.8
Other Transport Equipment	1,000.7	1,048.8	+ 48.1	+ 4.8
Plumbing, Heating & Lighting Equipment	3,096.9	1,087.1	- 2,009.8	- 64.9
Used Clothing	2,063.3	1,395.7	- 667.6	-32.4
Footwear	1,846.4	1,615.4	- 231.0	- 12.5
Other Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	4,072.9	3,946.9	- 126.0	- 3.1
All Other Commodities & Unknowns	8,147.4	10,255.6	+ 2,108.2	+ 25.9

Total

Non-Project Loan & Grant Imports

Project Loan & Grant Imports

	66,854.1	56,511.2	-10,342.9	- 15.5
	15,376.5	18,127.7	+ 2,751.2	+ 17.9
	59,146.3	56,346.0	- 2,800.3	- 4.7
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	141,376.9	130,984.9	-10,392.0	- 7.4

TABLE IV

DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION

1960-61 to 1965-66

(IN MILLIONS OF U.S. Dollars)

	<u>End of Hoot (March)</u>					
	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
<u>De Afghanistan Bank</u>						
Foreign Exchange						
Holdings, Total	8.09 ^{1/}	7.48	11.35	12.04	10.15	15.50
Convertible	7.16	6.25	10.21	10.95	9.45	14.83
Inconvertible	0.89	1.23	1.14	1.09	0.70	0.67
Net Position Under						
Bilateral Agreements	-6.53	-7.54	-7.82	-2.04	-0.42	2.34
Foreign Exchange						
Holdings Plus Net						
Bilateral Position	1.52	-0.06	3.53	10.00	9.73	17.84
Foreign Exchange						
Holdings, Total						
Less DiP Transactions	8.09 ^{1/}	7.48	11.35	6.42	4.53	12.13
<u>Private Banks</u>						
Foreign Exchange						
Holdings, Total	2/ ^{2/}	0.92	1.88	1.65	2.26	1.63
Convertible		0.54	1.61	1.23	1.85	1.31
Inconvertible		0.38	0.27	0.42	0.41	0.32

^{1/} Excluding small amount of DAB Branches, not available.

^{2/} Not Available.

TABLE V
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH ALL COUNTRIES
(in millions of US. dollars)

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
<u>Receipts</u>					
Merchandise Exports, Commercial	53.4	58.9	69.0	70.7	70.0
Travel				0.4	0.8
Foreign Embassy Expenditures	9.8	10.4	8.5	8.5	7.4
Other Receipts	2.1	2.3	3.8	1.5	1.1
TOTAL	65.3	71.6	81.3	81.1	79.3
<u>Payments</u>					
Merchandise Imports, Commercial	49.1	59.4	61.9	66.9	56.5
Foreign Debt Service	9.8	12.7	11.7	8.9	6.8
Afghan Embassy Expenditures	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL	59.9	73.1	74.6	76.8	64.3
Net Receipts or Payments (-)	5.4	-1.5	6.7	4.3	15.0
Change in Foreign Exchange Holdings (Including Commercial Banks) Plus Change in Net Bilateral Position	-1.6	4.5	6.2	0.3	7.5
Errors & Omissions (Net Payments (-))	-7.0	6.0	-0.5	-4.0	-7.5
<u>Addendum</u>					
Development Project Assistance	43.5	51.6	51.5	59.1	56.6
Commodity Loans and Grants	6.5	5.0	12.3	15.4	17.9
TOTAL	50.0	56.6	63.8	74.5	74.5

TABLE VI
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH MULTILATERAL COUNTRIES
(all data in millions of dollars)

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
<u>Receipts</u>					
Merchandise Exports,					
Commercial	27.5	24.7	27.8	26.2	36.2
Foreign Embassy					
Expenditures	5.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4
TOTAL	32.8	28.7	31.8	30.2	39.6
<u>Payments</u>					
Merchandise Imports,					
Commercial	18.1	23.2	27.7	30.4	23.8
Foreign Debt Service	3.3	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.0
TOTAL	21.4	28.6	31.2	34.4	27.8
Net Receipts or					
Payments (-)	11.4	0.1	0.6	-4.2	11.8
Change in Foreign					
Exchange Holdings	-0.9	5.0	0.4	-0.9	4.8
Errors & Omissions					
(Net Payment (-))	-12.3	4.9	-0.2	3.3	-7.0
<u>Addendum</u>					
Development Project					
Assistance	10.6	4.3	10.8	13.9	18.0
Commodity Loans and					
Grants	4.2	0.9	5.2	12.8	13.5
TOTAL	14.8	5.2	16.0	26.7	31.5

TABLE VII
BALANCE OF PAYMENT WITH INDIA & PAKISTAN
(all data in millions of US. dollars)

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
<u>Receipts</u>					
Merchandise Exports,					
Commercial	6.6	8.0	13.0	17.7	14.5
Foreign embassy					
Expenditures	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	6.7	8.1	13.1	17.9	14.7
<u>Payments</u>					
Merchandise Imports,					
Commercial	10.1	9.0	12.3	13.0	9.0
TOTAL	10.1	9.0	12.3	13.0	9.0
Net Receipts or					
Payments (-)	-3.4	-0.9	0.8	4.9	5.7
Change in Foreign					
Exchange Holdings	0.3	—	0.1	-0.4	-0.1
Errors & Omissions					
(Net Payment (-))	3.7	10.9	-0.7	-5.3	-5.8

TABLE VIII

BALANCE OF PAYMENT WITH BILATERAL COUNTRIES

(all data in millions of US. dollars)

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
<u>Receipts</u>					
Merchandise Exports,					
Commercial	19.3	26.2	28.2	26.8	19.3
Foreign Embassy					
Expenditures	4.0	5.9	4.2	3.7	3.1
Other Receipts	2.1	2.3	3.8	1.5	1.1
TOTAL	25.4	34.4	36.2	32.0	25.5
<u>Payments</u>					
Merchandise Imports,					
Commercial	20.9	27.2	21.9	23.5	23.7
Foreign Debt Service	6.5	7.3	8.2	4.9	2.8
TOTAL	27.4	34.5	30.1	28.4	26.5
Net Receipts or					
Payments (-)	-2.0	-0.1	6.1	3.6	-3.0
Change in Net					
Position Under					
Bilateral Agreements	-1.0	-0.3	5.8	1.6	2.8
Errors & Omissions	1.0	-0.2	-0.3	-2.0	5.8
<u>Addendum</u>					
Development Project					
Assistance	32.9	47.3	40.7	45.2	38.5
Commodity Loans and					
Grants	2.3	4.0	7.1	2.5	4.4
TOTAL	35.2	51.3	47.8	47.7	42.9

Man Power

Employment of workers during 1344 was increasing in a few branches of the national economy. The important factor in this increase during the current period was the establishment of new projects and expansion of existing projects to the extent of 5.3%. However, the employment of workers in a number of newly established main construction projects and in a number of projects that are reaching completion have decreased. Yet the number of workers in the projects during 1344 have increased compared to 1343. The employment of workers in 18 provinces of the nation are under survey. This result can be seen in the tabulations.

At present the Ministry of Mines and Industries in co-operation with other Ministries and Departments concerned are busy preparing the new labour Code. During 1344 the number of occupations in demand have increased in Kabul compared to 1343. This can be seen in the records of the Employment Service of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

The administration, clerical, civil service, and transport workers were in much demand during 1344. Also 89% of workers that were introduced to the establishments by the Employment Service have been employed at their specific occupations. Ofcourse during this period the salary of industrial workers was increased at an average level of 8.4%. During 1344 the wages and salaries of coal miners, transport and electric shop workers increased significantly and has resulted in to the improved economic condition for workers in those fields.

*Employment in Industries
during the years 1343 and 1344*

1343

1344

INDUSTRIES	No. of establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of establishments	No. of persons employed	Percentage of 1344 compared to 1343
Coalmines	4	1133	4	1322	128.0
Non metallic mines	5	291	5	285	97.7
Food industries	7	2115	7	1935	91.7
Textile industries	14	11095	16	12182	109.8
Furniture manufacturing	3	675	3	572	84.8
Press & publications	17	1007	17	958	95.0
Coal briquette production	1	90	1	108	120.0
Non metallic Industries	6	1954	6	2043	104.8
Repair of equipment	7	1399	7	1399	100.0
Electric generation	11	477	11	491	103.0
Others	2	262	2	271	103.4
Total	77	20468	79	21565	105.3

During 1343 out of a total of 77 establishments, only 74 were surveyed. The establishments that employed fewer than 20 workers were not included in the survey of 1343. During the year 1344 the number of workers in the establishments was increased. As such the minimum number of employees of each establishment included in the survey was 20 persons.

Two establishments were newly founded during 1344. They are the woolen factory of Kabul and the cotton ginning factory of Herat. Employment in the food industry, printing and publishing, mobile and furniture making were decreased during 1344. The reason for the decrease of employment in the establishments of the food industry is the decrease in the number of workers in the fruit preserving factory of Kandahar. Such a decrease has occurred because the fruit processing factory of Kandahar has virtually postponed the factory's output due to difficulties involved in the sales of the factory's product.

The reason for the decrease of employment in the furniture manufacturing is that the Hochtief factory has decreased its employment. The number of establishments each of which has more than 20 workers is beginning to increase. The following numbers verify this fact:

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS

	1343	1344
Total No. of establishments;	77	79
of which:		
A) The establishments each one with 20 to 99 workers employed	47	46
B) The establishments each one with 100 or more workers employed	30	33

It should be mentioned that almost 1/3 of the establishments included in group B have more than 500 workers.

Employment in the main development projects during the year 1344

PROJECTS	Estimated No. of employees
1—Torghondy-Heart-Qandahar Highway	13,676
2—Nangarhar Canal	10,000
3—Projects of the Ministry of Public works in accordance with the present budget	8,678
4—Naghlu hydro-power plant	6,700
5—Doshi Sherkhan Bander highway	2,751
6—Pul-e-Khomri, Mazar-e-Sharif Sheberghan highway	2,302
7—Kabul-Qandahar-Spinboldak highway	1,600
8—Pul-e-Charkhi work shops	1,300
9—Mahipar hydro-power plant	1,290
10—Pakhtia highway	799
11—City planning and construction and the formation of government services in Kabul	765
12—Construction works in Bagram	699
13—Kabul Jabalusseraj highway	641
14—Kabul Torkham highway	509

15 Polytechnic Institute	1,812
16 Bridge construction project in Kunar Province	480
17 Sardeh dam	439
Total	54441

The insignificant decline in the employment of workers in the main construction projects during the year 1344 compared to 1343 does not mean the stagnation of economic activity in this field. Because first of all in the tabulation Nr. 3 only the important projects were mentioned and secondly during the year 1343 some huge projects such as the Salang tunnel, housing factory of Kabul etc. were completed. This has by itself caused some insignificant reduction in the employment of workers of main projects during 1344 as compared with 1343.

Also some of the projects were completed either at the beginning or during the year 1344. Certainly this fact, too, has influenced the average number of workers, on those projects. Having in mind that in addition to the public construction activities in huge development projects of various Ministries and departments such as those of Helmand Valley Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Education etc. also some private construction enterprises which were engaged in economic activity, it can be said that the employment in the year 1344 has reached approximately one hundred thousand workers. The manpower situation that has been studied during the year 1344 in 16 cities and towns all over the country can be summarized as follows:

NUMBER OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS

Type of activity	Nr. of cities for which the statistical data were available	No. of workers employed
Industries	10	3132
Construction	11	3367
Education	16	3132
Health	16	848
Transport and communication	16	1283
Press and Publications	12	360
Municipalities	16	3088
Agricultural departments	13	1994
Departments of Finance	16	1055
Administrative & departments and other units	14	700
Banking	12	491
Government Monopolies	5	480
Customs	5	205
TOTALS		20,565

In addition to that the study of the employment market above, information was obtained from the industrial firms of Jabaluseraj and Gulbahar.

The number of workers in the industrial firms of those cities has been indicated as 2363 and 4999 persons respectively.

The results of studies of the manpower situation in the 9th round of employment market survey which has been recently published provides a full description.

Activities of the National Employment Service,
Ministry of Industry and Mines during
the years 1343 and 1344

	1343	1344
	No. of persons	No. of persons
Job requests	3309	3016
Job openings	486	~~269~~
No. of workers proposed to the employers	1032	1368
Number of workers employed	460	609

Tabulation number 6 shows the number of workers that have been placed in jobs by the National Employment Service of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

	1343	1344
Skilled workers	6	—
Administrative workers	122	107
Sales workers	4	5
Agricultural workers	2	1
Mines workers	3	11
Transport workers	46	122
Civil service workers	228	305
Other workers	29	~~58~~
	440	609

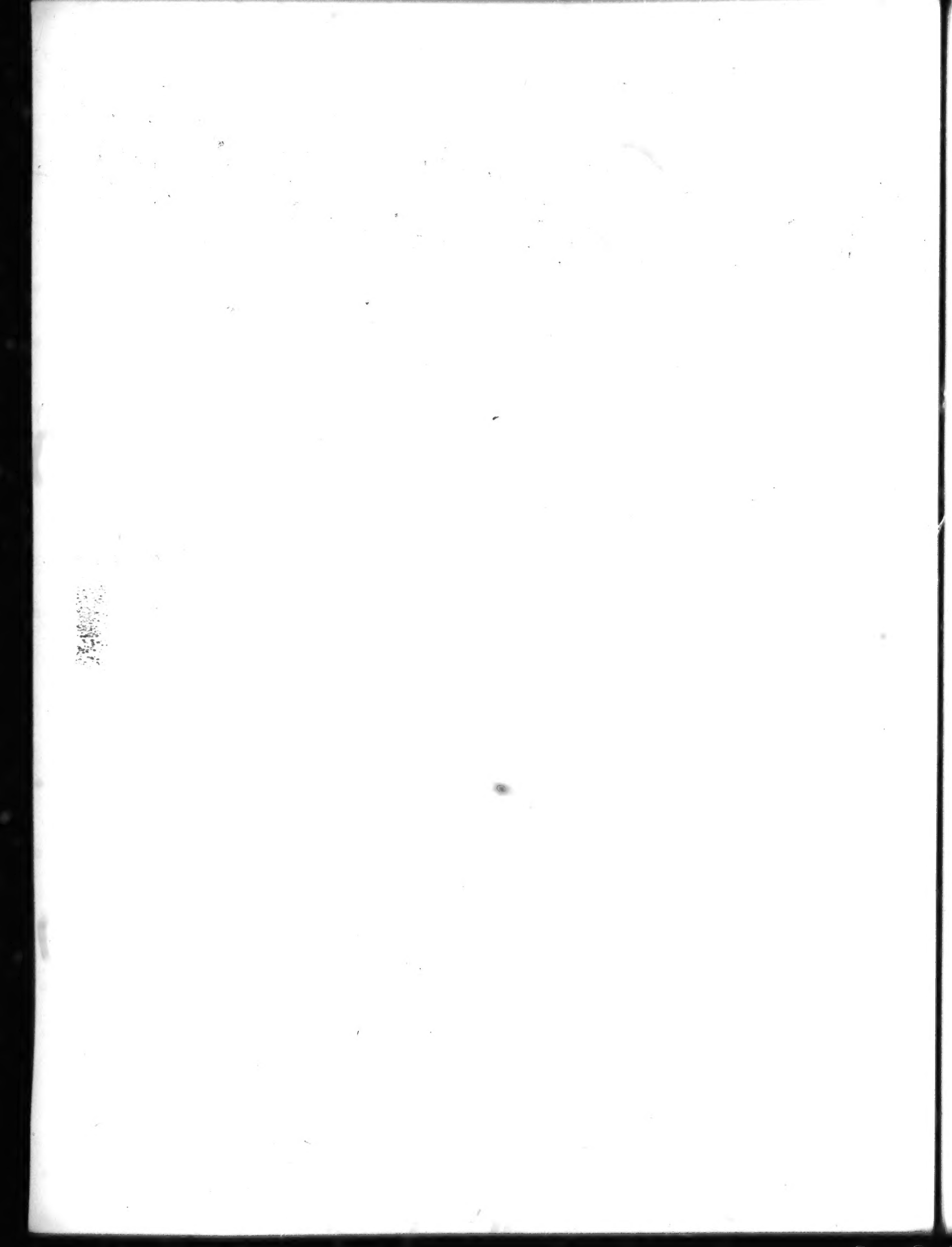
The above numerical data shows the employment of workers in Kabul area.

	1343	1344
	Afghanis	Afghanis
Coal mines	4510	7500
Non-metallic mines	8800	8140
Food industries	10500	8700
Textile industries	8870	9530
Furniture manufacturing	108000	11100
Press and publication	9900	11450
Coal briquetting	6830	6120
Non-metallic industries	9390	10150
Repair of transport equipment	10680	12050
Electricity	11470	12500
Other industries	—	8250
Average annual pays	9035	9800

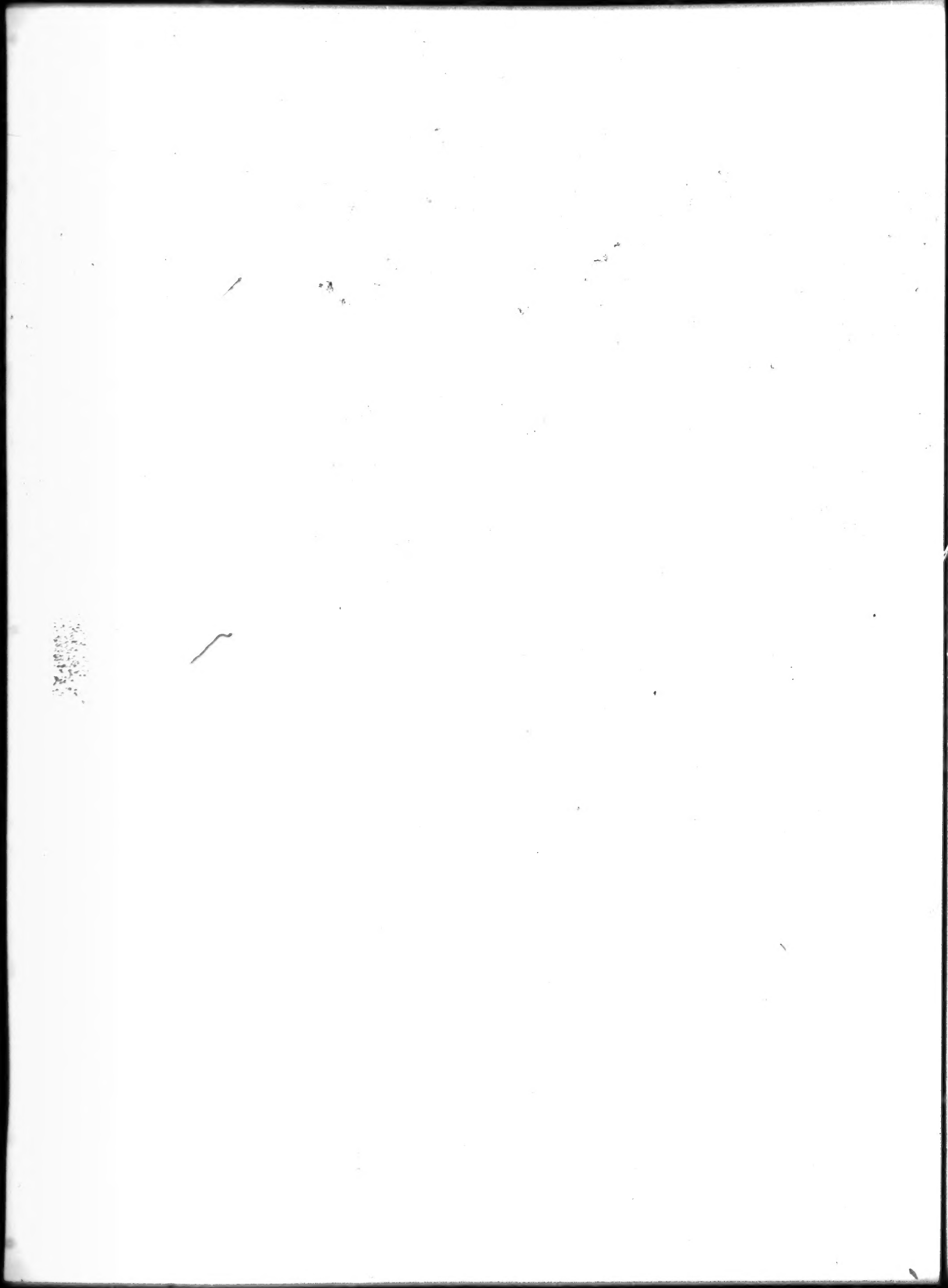
In spite of reduction in wages and pay workers in non-metallic mines, food industries and coal briquetting the average annual wages during 1342 were increased by 8.4%.

The reduction in wages of workers in activities mentioned above is due to the reduction in the pay of the workers of Andkhai salt mine and of the sugar factory of Baghlan.

The level of pay of workers in the coal briquetting factory has been low due to the surplus of skilled and semi-skilled workers. This fact has a profound influence on the average annual pay of workers in this factory.



Chapter III
Statistical Appendix



Public Finance I

DETAIL OF DOMESTIC REVENUES

(Thous of Afghanies)

	1341	1342	1343	1344
100 <u>Direct Taxes</u>	<u>319916</u>	<u>375537</u>	<u>447793</u>	<u>574901</u>
110 Individual Income	113588	157155	238373	324336
120 Company Income	77075	78841	80619	81107
130 Land	46361	49845	44345	81902
140 Live stock	82892	89696	84456	87556
200 <u>Indirect Taxes</u>	<u>1127078</u>	<u>1712344</u>	<u>1917402</u>	<u>2175528</u>
210 Import Duties	883614	944377	1095051	1129164
220 Export Duties	74741	76739	80083	139335
230 Tax on sale of consumer goods	71601	90345	197615	92348
240 Tax on commercial Transactions	88955	592455	529466	804263
250 Monopoly Duties	8162	8428	15187	10418
300 <u>Income sale of Property and services</u>	<u>115388</u>	<u>150860</u>	<u>197461</u>	<u>244597</u>
310 Sale of Natural Resources	44682	58850	105788	101896
320 Sale of other property	34500	45072	42631	60319
330 Sale of Prison Mfg	268	305	297	655
340 Printing services and products	2759	3131	2879	7018
350 Postal and Telegraph Service	20765	28463	29278	29923
360 Radio and Telephone Service	10662	12824	13232	18395
370 Public Health Service	1751	1887	2353	4735
390 Other public services	1	328	1003	21156
400 <u>Revenues license, Fees and fines</u>	<u>76697</u>	<u>89925</u>	<u>110831</u>	<u>114094</u>
410 Sale of vehicle licenses	1788	1782	49	48
420 Sale of Identity Documents	843	818	1609	5373
430 Notary and court charges	26735	27822	38327	45348
440 Fines and penalties	2461	2477	2408	3699
450 Custom fines and penalties	8401	23765	10462	10291
460 License and Permits n.e.c.	1177	871	12159	11155
470 Fees and fines n.e.c.	35292	32390	45817	38180

Income-

500	Use of Property and money			
510	Rental of Real Estate	80,195	50078	
520	Rental of other property	17,470	11584	
530	Rental of other property	87,777		
540	Interest on bank deposits	184		
550	Investments	341		
560	Other income property & money	5,416	24,339	
		728	120	
600	Income from Gov't Enterprises	26,9832	247122	267018
610	Gov't Monopoly Operations	26,7307	156,900	60,9271
620	Gov't Cooperative & Depot	-	-	1000
640	Textile Plant Operations	290	-	-
650	Utility Operations	115	20,550	96
660	Depot Operations	-	-	-
690	Other Gov't Enterprises	21082	170,282	156,251
700	Other Income	93,205	64,620	62,223
710	Delinquent tax collections	39082	49,257	44,666
720	Contributions	6948	5748	4846
730	Miscellaneous income	46,375	9115	15,212
800	Non-revenue Income	29895	58,256	151,017
810	Refunds of overpayments	7310	6507	6104
820	Repayment of Loans to Gov't Employees	3367	1958	41,288
830	Cash Repayment of Advances	19182	43,582	90,615
840	Transfer from Agencies	35	6209	13,110
	Sub Total	218,050	322,9578	414,5556
	Commodity assistance and special	51350	241,826	564,000
	Proceeds not included above	232,000	347,1403	470,9556
	Revenue			
	Source: Ministry of Finance			

* This figure includes commodity assistance which has come directly to the Bank and has transferred. to the development Projects, commodity assistance with Ministry of Finance is 382 million of a/c.

Foreign Loans and Grants
(thousands of dollars)

	1341	1342	1343	1344
U. S. S. R				
Loans	32000	17000	33000	48000
Grants	20000	18000	12000	6000
Total	52000	35000	45000	54000
U. S. A				
Loans	-	1000	400	112
Grants	15000	19000	16000	12685
Total	15000	20000	16400	12797
Germany.				
Loans	2000	7000	7000	8000
Grants	100	100	100	350
Total	2100	7100	7100	8350
Czechoslovakia				
Loans	900	1000	1000	300
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total	900	1000	1000	300
U. N				
Loans	-	-	-	-
Grants	200	300	1000	2000
Total	200	300	1000	2000
All Sources				
Loans	34900	26000	41400	56412
Grants	35300	37400	29100	21035
Total	70200	63400	70500	77447

Source: Ministry of Planning

	1341			1342			1343			1344		
	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total	Ordinary	Development	Total
Ministry of Court	2097	-	2097	2398	-	2398	2698	-	2698	31503	-	31503
National Assembly	13973	-	13973	14382	-	14382	8767	-	8767	17920	-	17920
Senate	610	-	610	528	-	528	1228	-	1228	4208	-	4208
Prime Ministry	19493	452	19945	23392	-	23392	23973	-	23973	26268	-	26268
Foreign Affairs	84592	-	84592	65979	-	65979	70194	-	70194	82131	-	82131
Interior (civil)	31044	-	31044	37010	-	37010	50592	-	50592	54809	1500	56309
Interior (police)	99536	-	99536	112786	-	112786	146507	-	146507	149795	-	149795
Ministry of Justice	13099	-	13099	20038	-	20038	37791	-	37791	62521	-	62521
Finance (debt service)	257603	-	257603	543406	-	543406	378686	-	378686	256371	-	256371
Finance (other)	126778	5247	132025	155608	50723	206331	151157	44038	195795	259954	85795	325749
Education	167096	37346	204442	232908	80860	313768	300450	39147	339597	375877	81176	457054
Health	47717	17484	65201	62215	12868	75083	75693	13282	88975	80442	14432	94874
Communications	33098	8869	41967	41608	7867	49472	47687	19545	67232	48085	23145	71100
Public Works	53144	791081	844225	57952	923684	981636	75587	850169	925756	123263	480109	603372
Agriculture	44590	32443	77033	50242	56015	106257	48925	51105	100030	53564	58713	112273
Mines & Industries	41539	367324	408863	50082	442014	492096	45088	445195	490283	56075	241635	497710
Planning	10005	-	10005	20209	-	20209	1966	-	21966	22516	-	22516
Press & Information	23727	10158	33885	39733	84597	124330	33403	36146	69549	30584	22786	53370
Commerce	8061	-	8061	14388	188	14576	11794	299	12093	14966	-	14966
Tribal Affairs	20800	-	20800	24780	-	24780	26284	-	26284	28668	-	28668
Kabul University	39097	41985	81082	59013	34449	93462	67008	9560	76568	71351	7330	79281
Health Institutes	24838	795	25633	27736	7828	35564	30941	584	31525	32080	2366	34446
Faculty of Medicine	9283	1299	10582	10629	1987	12616	11710	2177	13887	11570	1200	12770
Olympic Department	2092	-	2092	2658	-	2658	2880	-	2880	1842	-	1842
Civil Aviation	16008	44132	60140	24050	6734	30784	33180	7753	40933	35489	10131	45620
General Transport	3665	-	3665	13668	-	13668	6568	-	6568	9031	-	9031
Helmand Valley	37277	0008	107285	34080	90250	124330	35063	54604	89667	29852	35200	65052
Rural Development	-	14338	14338	-	19997	19997	-	18972	18972	-	21240	21240
Cartographic	6266	3452	9718	5889	3975	8864	6075	917	7592	6107	673	6780
Water and Soil	-	-	-	522	6616	7138	3662	11482	15144	2076	41349	43425
Pakhtia Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3316	3316
Polytechnic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16560	16560	-	40702	40702
Nangarhar Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262364	262364
Other	593634	-	593634	645994	-	645994	777963	-	777963	900935	-	900935
Total	1849608	1446413	3296021	2415475	1629712	4245182	2558410	1622135	4180545	2908482	1855112	4763594

Source: Ministry of finance

DETAIL OF REVENUE BY AGENCY AND MAJOR OBJECT, 1941
(Ordinary and Development Combined)
(Excludes of Agencies)

	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	Total
Ministry of Court	597	5120	6863	1022	-	-	-	45	20947
National Assembly	994	1279	272	1290	1145	-	-	15	13973
Senate	398	37	17	148	-	-	-	10	610
Prime Ministry	15073	870	2036	1870	-	5	-	302	19945
Foreign Affairs	18546	15289	402	2885	46131	1139	-	170	84592
Interior (Civil)	19875	1036	6221	3149	-	53	-	110	31044
Interior (Police)	58625	3492	30432	6810	190	711	-	275	99539
Justice	10494	349	1942	224	7	-	-	82	15099
Finance	39441	6528	12547	4749	4598	29829	287603	34230	389825
Education	110359	10380	42118	5861	31795	2853	-	1076	204442
Health	18441	8426	13985	4804	12680	6750	-	115	65201
Communications	26085	6768	3097	11308	-	653	-	55	41967
Public Works	25344	1527	12481	214	299500	-	-	90	844225
Agriculture	35080	6367	13991	9760	11619	216	-	-	77033
Mines & Industries	15665	7242	12107	38597	2850	1309	-	122	408863
Planning	2117	970	427	380	-	6082	-	30	16005
Commerce	5435	1365	444	802	-	-	-	15	8061
Press & Information	8435	8056	1110	-	9466	8311	-	1286	33880
Tribal Affairs	17027	213	1492	565	1082	379	-	70	20800
Kabul University	20452	2079	9163	4868	37016	1397	-	205	81084
Health Institutes	8248	1747	14735	798	-	24	-	1121	25635
Faculty of Medicine	6240	464	1612	1592	-	577	-	90	10882
Olympic Depart.	487	947	551	108	-	9	-	10	2092
Civil Aviation Authority	9823	2132	4687	536	40766	2178	-	46	60140
General Transport Dept.	2853	269	314	115	70	41	-	-	3665
Helmand Valley Authority Dept.	20207	2952	10593	6884	66542	106	-	-	107285
Rural Development	7588	1611	3430	530	649	-	-	57	14338
Cartographic Institute	2390	498	1764	753	4102	111	-	100	9718
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593634
TOTAL.	514932	101376	216596	439735	1070478	63961	257603	38717	32911

Detail of Expenditure by Agency and Major Object, 1942
Ordinary and Development Combined
(Thousands of Alsatians)

	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	Total
Ministry of Court	6982	5715	9061	4144	-	1	-	83	23988
National Assembly	11749	1401	495	537	400	-	-	-	14352
Senate	474	37	17	-	-	-	-	-	528
Prime Ministry	17591	1544	2445	1639	-	15	-	159	23392
Foreign Affairs	26459	47043	549	6872	2002	1490	-	45	65979
Interior (civil)	25134	1444	6416	3755	100	55	-	105	37010
Interior (police)	71332	986	33034	2555	540	957	-	283	112756
Justice	14605	1492	1857	1872	17	-	-	195	20038
Finance	52755	25392	15453	3852	50666	5451	54506	763	737997
Education	146547	14067	61003	15340	65520	4371	-	1920	308768
Health	24843	10654	18971	3212	9556	7638	-	-	75083
Communications	24504	11195	5365	7607	226	575	-	-	49472
Public works	326105	92997	367294	16924	114470	4105	-	-	515896
Agriculture	40258	7010	19516	15074	22298	666	-	16	104828
Mines & Industries	148150	68521	195753	69839	3499	3868	-	36	489166
Planning	2432	4167	428	1044	-	14102	-	36	20209
Commerce	7664	4821	518	1811	34	-	-	16	14576
Press & Information	9678	7192	2976	1993	82880	18333	-	1278	124330
Tribal Affairs	21197	206	1493	899	680	284	-	22	24780
Arab University	31790	9986	14336	5972	29099	2405	-	73	93462
Health Institutes	9602	1707	16336	6990	837	13	-	78	35564
Faculty of Medicine	7082	706	1892	1987	-	915	-	35	12616
Olympic Department	749	903	929	56	-	14	-	5	2658
Civil Aviation Authority	14341	30176	5059	1811	5347	275	-	575	30784
General Transport Dept.	3670	8821	350	637	76	114	-	-	13669
Helmand Valley Authority	48480	10469	54524	9083	1707	39	-	50	124330
Rural Development	10244	1584	3021	3166	1827	140	-	-	19991
Cartographic Institute	2989	477	1711	1688	1763	264	-	21	8864
Water & Soil Survey	1347	478	460	828	3000	1018	-	7	7138
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	645994
Total	1105783	325193	844641	169029	395545	115497	543406	6089	4174027

Source: Ministry of Finance

Detail of expenditure by agency and major object 1343
(ordinary and development combined (house, of Afghanistan))

	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	Total
Ministry of Health	9290	5695	9549	2094	-	1	-	56	26988
National assembly	7880	716	94	71	-	-	-	22	8767
Senate	-	28	16	632	-	-	-	-	1228
Prime Ministry	18071	1030	2643	1629	-	25	-	275	23973
Foreign Affairs	32264	46238	561	3012	3205	4872	-	22	70194
Interior (civil)	36159	2063	7564	4513	174	28	-	91	50592
Interior (police)	103467	4034	31567	3222	1150	992	-	254	146506
Justice	24918	3663	4188	4836	-	14	-	172	37791
Finance	74208	21380	41250	1332	42880	19982	382355	4094	574481
Education	*216933	14493	60411	10749	26398	7507	-	2100	339597
Health	38281	6503	16376	2558	16724	14284	-	219	88975
Communications	32639	6799	14743	10669	28	233	-	121	67232
Public Works	353388	112010	356999	8005	66609	26322	8198	38	925756
Agriculture	50071	8264	21108	8559	10598	1074	220	111	100029
Miner and Industries	183945	61901	196133	30322	13797	2692	1200	325	490285
Planning	6289	1676	351	781	-	12811	-	59	21967
Commerce	8503	2372	733	380	19	-	-	86	12093
Press and Information	10317	6549	2062	1165	34982	9289	-	185	69549
Tribal Affairs	21600	193	1589	905	1526	153	-	17	26283
Kabul University	38909	10453	14255	7054	2506	2988	-	403	76568
Health Institute	12960	1424	16420	583	-	15	-	122	31524
Faculty of Medicine	8290	686	1656	2177	-	1007	-	72	13886
Olympic department	856	1186	772	18	-	11	-	36	2879
Civil Aviation Authority	22828	3374	6431	1278	6328	884	-	118	40933
General Transport department	4875	1193	297	90	-	114	-	-	8669
Helmend valley Authority	29760	2465	17570	3576	36179	109	-	8	69666
Rural development	12195	1635	3800	931	-	136	-	234	18973
Cartographic Institute	4394	527	1418	151	777	232	-	93	7892
Water and soil survey	4813	1564	2634	524	3689	1893	-	8	18143
Poliothekane	-	-	-	-	16860	-	-	-	16860
Total	1374358	304149	653231	111245	280665	101668	391930	5336	3402861
out of classification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	777963
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4180844

Source: Ministry of Finance

	TOTAL	BRANCHES	HEAD OFFICE	TOTAL
Branches				
Head Office				
Total				

1. Banknotes Issued	-	-	4249.8	-	4249.8
2. Banknotes Held		491.7	508.3	108.4	1172.1
3. Banknotes in Circulation (1-2)					3077.6
4. Coins Issued	83.7	-	-	-	83.7
5. Coins Held	-	12.1	14.8	0.1	27.1
6. Coins in Circulation (4-5)	-	-	-	-	56.6
7. Private Demand Deposits		49.1	203.3	200.7	586.5
8. Money Supply (Excluding Time Deposits) (3+6+7)					3720.7

NOVELLY SUPPLY

At the end of Host 1342 (20 March 1964)

(Millions of Afghans)

	TREASURY	BANK OF AFGHANISTAN	NATIONAL	PASTYAN	Total
	Branches	Head Office	Bank	Franchies	Head Office
1. Banknotes Issued	-	4549.8	-		4549.8
2. Banknotes Held	233.1	282.4	137.5	106.7	759.6
3. Banknotes in Circulation (1-2)	-	-	-		3780.1
4. Coins Issued	100.9	-	-		100.9
5. Coins Held	21.5	19.8	0.2	0.7	41.4
6. Coins in Circulation (4-5)	-	-	-		59.5
7. Private Demand Deposits	52.5	278.7	274.5	130.7	736.4
8. Money Supply (Excluding Time Deposits)					4586.1

Appendix (3)

MONEY SUPPLY

At the end of Heot 1343 (21th March 1965)
(Millions of Afghaniis)

PARTICULARS	TREASURY		BANK OF AFGHANISTAN		NATIONAL		PASHTANI		Total
	Branches	Head Office	Branches	Head Office	Branches	Head Office	Branches	Head Office	
1. Banknotes Issued	-	-	5109.8	-	-	-	-	-	5109.8
2. Banknotes Held	181.6	169.5	69.3	63.0	483.4				
3. Banknotes in Circulation (1-2)	-	-	-	-	4626.3				
4. Coins Issued	123.2	-	-	-	123.2				
5. Coins Held	10.3	21.1	0.1	0.1	31.6				
6. Coins in Circulation (4-5)	-	-	-	-	91.5				
7. Private Demand Deposits	63.9	278.9	196.8	120.6	660.4				
8. Money Supply (excluding Time Deposits)					5378.3				

At the End of Year 1345 (1926-27)
(Millions of Afghani)

P A R T I C U L A R S	TREASURY	BANK OF AFGHANISTAN		NATIONAL		PASHTANI	
		Branches	Head Office	Bank	Branches	Head Office	Total
1. Banknotes Issued	-	-	5409.8	-	-	-	5409.8
2. Banknotes Held	-	314.6	460.9	38.4	49.8	-	863.7
3. Banknotes in Circulation (1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4546.2
4. Coins Issued	123.2	-	-	-	-	-	123.2
5. Coins Held	-	7.1	21.8	0.2	0.1	-	29.2
6. Coins in Circulation (4-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.2
7. Treasury notes in Circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
8. Private Demand Deposits	-	74.4	325.7	209.4	155.1	-	764.2
9. Money Supply (Excluding Time Deposits)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5408.7

Appendix (5)

Demand Deposits at Commercial Banks (Millions of Afghani)

	Payable in Afghani				Payable in Foreign Exchange			
	1341	1342	1343	1344	1341	1342	1343	1344
<u>De Afghanistan Bank</u>								
Private Sectors	252.4	331.2	343.0	400.1	49.7	31.0	30.2	23.9
Government Sectors	485.0	605.3	303.7	308.7	36.7	51.6	34.2	49.7
Government Enterprises	543.4	473.5	507.3	482.4	19.2	10.5	13.3	21.8
Other Commercial Banks	156.4	202.6	129.0	244.7	0.7	2.7	4.2	26.1
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	21.1	9.5	22.0	25.0	15.9	0.1	0.1	85.5
<u>Bank Mellat</u>								
Private Sectors	200.7	274.5	147.0	209.4	-	-	-	-
Government Sectors	1.8	2.6	0.2	0.01	-	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	27.4	17.2	11.3	6.9	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial Banks	-	-	3.9	2.7	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	5.0	2.3	1.5	8.2	-	-	-	-
<u>Pashkany Delatary Bank</u>								
Private Sectors	133.4	130.7	121.0	155.1	2.5	11.7	10.4	9.4
Government Sectors	3.1	6.0	0.8	2.6	-	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	44.4	14.3	21.9	5.2	0.8	1.6	2.5	2.8
Other Commercial Bank	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.001	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	-	0.2	20.5	-	-	-	-

Appendix (6)

Time Deposits of Commercial Banks (Million Afghanis)

	Payable in Afghanis				Payable in Foreign Exchange			
	1341	1342	1343	1344	1341	1342	1343	1344
<u>De Afghanistan Bank</u>								
Private Sectors	84.1	43.7	69.3	66.2	-	-	-	-
Government Sectors	49.4	82.6	56.5	73.7	-	9.6	0.4	-
Government Enterprises	12.6	22.2	32.1	9.5	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial Banks	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Bank Millie</u>								
Private Sectors	28.8	33.2	168.1	348.1	-	-	-	-
Government Sectors	1.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	16.2	29.6	13.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Pashtany Telaraty Bank</u>								
Private Sectors	54.0	88.7	186.6	332.5	3.5	7.0	5.3	4.8
Government Sectors	42.1	40.0	13.1	42.7	-	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	68.0	93.1	73.1	46.3	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	9.0	27.3	24.8	-	-	-	-

Prices (1)

National Average Prices for Items Included in National Prices in Afghanistan Per Unit

Commodity	Unit	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
Cereals						
wheat flour (2nd grade)	Seer	18.4	18.1	28.3	33.7	36.0
Corn meal	"	17.8	13.4	16.6	26.7	29.8
Rice (long grain)	"	48.9	47.3	63.4	71.0	77.5
Meats						
Mutton	"	113.6	110.5	124.9	163.1	204.3
Beef	"	69.7	69.9	78.5	100.4	108.8
Fruits and nuts						
Grapes	"	33.6	39.3	53.4	47.4	56.2
Apricots	"	34.9	31.3	43.1	38.2	47.6
Red raisins	"	56.5	53.4	74.6	107.9	114.6
Vegetables						
Potatoes	"	20.4	15.6	22.0	26.2	23.2
Tomatoes	"	22.8	38.6	33.6	41.3	29.0
Onions	"	12.8	12.4	17.7	16.6	21.8
Eggplant	"	21.3	17.4	28.6	22.2	30.2
Carrots	"	8.5	8.2	9.6	12.9	14.5
Other Foods						
Eggs	100	69.7	69.4	76.9	105.2	124.2
Salt	Seer	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.6
Sugar	"	81.7	82.6	82.1	111.9	112.6
Black tea	"	481.9	585.6	567.7	543.2	677.5
Non-Foods						
Cotton piece goods	Meter	13.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.9
Carpets and rugs	sq. m.	699.9	906.4	879.3	1074.9	1377.8
Soap	Seer	111.2	115.2	111.4	110.0	108.5
Electricity	kwh	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0
Kerosine	seer	69.7	78.2	73.5	72.2	75.6
Wood	seer	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	7.4
Gasoline	gallon	20.2	20.4	19.9	21.2	21.9

Prices (2)

Wholesale Prices Index 1937-38 1940

Commodities	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Grains					
Wheat flour (20 lb. barrel)	100	85.4	153.8	183.1	195.6
Corn meal	100	72.5	141.2	161.1	175.1
Rice (long grain)	100	86.7	151.2	181.1	191.1
Fruits					
Cotton	100	100.0	108.1	111.1	112.1
Beef	100	103.3	112.1	114.1	115.1
Fruits and nuts					
Grapes	100	106.1	108.1	111.1	112.1
Appricots	100	100.1	111.1	111.1	111.1
Red Raisins	100	100.1	111.1	111.1	111.1
Vegetables					
Potatoes	100	76.5	107.1	126.4	116.7
Tomatoes	100	100.1	117.1	111.1	127.2
Onions	100	96.9	133.3	129.7	110.1
Eggplant	100	81.7	131.1	114.1	141.8
Carrots	100	96.5	112.9	151.8	170.6
Other Foods					
Eggs	100	99.6	110.3	150.9	178.2
Salt	100	103.1	103.4	102.4	99.2
Sugar	100	101.1	111.1	111.1	137.8
Black tea	100	121.5	117.8	112.7	140.6
Non-Foods					
Cotton piece goods	100	90.9	89.4	87.9	90.1
Carpets and rugs	100	129.5	125.6	153.6	196.8
Soap	100	103.6	100.2	98.9	97.6
Electricity	100	144.4	144.4	161.1	166.7
Kerosine	100	112.2	105.4	103.6	108.5
Wood	100	94.8	100.0	112.1	127.6
Gasoline	100	100.9	98.5	104.9	108.4

Prices (3)

Commodity Group National Price Index series 1344

<u>Cereals</u>	<u>National Prices</u>	<u>Relative Weights</u>	<u>N.Pr.R.W</u>	
Wheat flour (2nd grade)	195.6	42.5	8313.0	
Corn	167.4	6.0	1004.4	
Rice	158.5	<u>9.6</u>	<u>1521.6</u>	
		58.1	10839.0	I.N. 186.5
<u>Meats</u>				
Mutton	179.8	8.5	1528.3	
Beef	156.1	<u>2.2</u>	<u>343.4</u>	
		10.7	1871.7	I.N. 174.2
<u>Fruits and Nuts</u>				
Grapes	167.3	3.6	602.3	
Apricots	136.4	3.5	477.4	
Red raisins	202.8	<u>3.5</u>	<u>709.8</u>	
		10.6	1789.5	I.N. 168.8
<u>Vegetables</u>				
Potatoes	113.7	1.2	136.4	
Tomatoes	127.2	1.1	139.9	
Onions	170.3	1.2	204.4	
Eggplant	141.8	1.1	155.9	
Carrots	170.6	<u>1.1</u>	<u>187.7</u>	
		5.7	824.3	I.N. 144.6
<u>Other Foods</u>				
Eggs	178.2	0.5	89.1	
Salt	99.2	0.1	9.9	
Sugar	137.8	2.9	399.6	
Black tea	140.6	<u>1.6</u>	<u>224.9</u>	
		5.1	723.5	I.N. 141.9
<u>Non-Food Items</u>				
Cotton pieces goods	90.1	4.5	405.4	
Carpets and rugs	196.8	0.2	39.4	
Soap	97.6	0.9	87.8	
Electricity	166.7	0.3	50.0	
Wood	108.5	3.0	325.5	
Kerosene	127.6	0.4	51.0	
Gasoline	108.4	<u>0.5</u>	<u>54.2</u>	
		9.8	1,013.3	I.N. 103.4

Prices (4)

National Prices Index Series

1344

Commodity Groups:

Cereals	186.5
Meats	174.9
Fruits and nuts	168.8
Vegetable	144.6
Other Foods	141.0
Non-Foods	103.4

All-item Index:

	I.N.	R.W	In x R.W.
Cereal	186.5	58.1	10835.6
Meats	174.9	10.7	1871.4
Fruits and nuts	168.8	10.6	1789.3
Vegetable	144.6	5.7	824.2
Other Foods	141.0	5.1	719.1
Non-Foods	103.4	<u>9.8</u>	<u>1013.3</u>
		100.0	17052.9

170.5

Prices (5)

National Price Index Series

Commodity Group

All-item Index	100	98.1	132.2	156.1	170.5
Cereals	100	95.7	143.5	173.4	186.5
Meats	100	97.9	110.4	145.0	174.9
Fruits and nuts	100	100.5	138.3	147.0	168.0
Vegetables	100	103.6	127.9	138.7	144.6
Other Foods	100	107.4	106.9	129.9	141.0
Non-Foods	100	101.6	98.6	99.1	103.4

Afghanistan Imports by Country
(thous. of dollars)

	<u>1340</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>
U.S.S.R	17,404.6	21,185.7	16,049.7	18,978.7	18,154.6
U.S.A	4,146.5	5,686.9	6,365.8	4,465.3	3,740.4
Indian	7,873.6	8,808.4	10,458.6	8,031.7	4,988.7
Japan	5,008.0	7,411.6	8,649.7	9,241.5	7,969.6
Pakistan	2,260.9	187.1	1,865.3	4,939.7	3,989.6
Germany	3,619.7	4,005.1	3,852.0	6,735.7	3,722.3
United Kingdom	1,016.4	1,415.3	1,960.8	2,081.4	2,909.4
Czechoslovakia	3,360.9	5,212.9	4,532.6	3,631.7	3,918.3
Other Barter Countries	143.9	797.7	1,289.7	855.8	1,675.7
Other Countries	4,272.9	4,676.8	6,878.5	7,892.6	5,442.6
Total Imports	49,107.4	59,387.5	61,902.7	66,854.1	56,511.2
Loan and Grant Export	<u>49,986.9</u>	<u>56,532.9</u>	<u>63,807.0</u>	<u>74,522.8</u>	<u>74,473.7</u>
Total	99,094.3	115,920.4	125,709.7	141,376.9	130,984.9

Sources: Ministry of Commerce.

Foreign Trade (2)

Afghanistan Exports by Country
(thous. of dollars)

	<u>1340</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>
U.S.S.R	16,705.3	23,046.5	21,268.6	22,485.8	17,525.5
U.S.A	10,046.4	8,963.9	11,160.9	8,792.0	10,972.7
India	5,150.5	7,964.2	9,067.9	11,787.4	4,870.8
United Kingdom	8,695.9	7,566.8	9,450.0	6,316.6	12,283.2
Germany	5,592.6	4,259.4	2,791.1	5,901.6	5,524.2
Pakistan	1,413.8	-	3,909.7	5,889.9	9,649.6
Czechoslovakia	2,022.0	2,570.6	5,763.9	3,026.7	1,151.0
Other Barter Countries	573.0	569.9	1,143.8	1,259.2	588.1
Other Countries	3,180.2	3,930.4	4,433.6	5,225.6	7,407.0
Total Exports	53,389.7	58,891.7	68,989.5	70,684.8	69,972.1

Sources: Ministry of Commerce.

Afghanistan Imports by Commodity
(thous. of Dollars)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Sugar	3,838.5	2,378.0	1,214.7	5,700.0	3,030.8
Tea	2,908.4	3,736.3	3,713.3	4,182.3	2,865.2
Other Foods	602.2	527.2	696.0	502.9	864.0
Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	525.0	267.7	349.5	297.3	176.0
Petroleum Products	6,604.2	5,704.3	6,522.1	7,491.1	4,331.2
Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	915.5	1,293.6	2,118.4	2,552.5	1,509.0
Other Medical Products	572.6	569.1	2,785.4	1,316.6	1,573.5
Rubber Tires & Tubes	294.1	2,503.4	2,926.4	1,123.0	2,099.4
Cotton Fabrics	5,076.0	4,995.8	2,670.9	3,909.5	3,998.3
Fabrics Excluding Cotton	3,923.7	6,083.2	5,643.5	5,801.2	4,309.3
Other non-metallic mineral manufactures	3,068.9	1,280.5	5,189.3	4,430.5	3,455.1
Metals and Metal Manufactures	1,880.2	1,412.5	2,161.5	2,179.0	1,900.9
Machinery Excluding Electric	581.1	542.9	670.8	1,295.0	809.3
Electric Machinery	732.4	1,156.6	1,360.8	1,976.4	1,936.1
Automobiles	1,523.7	1,193.3	2,115.4	2,302.4	1,422.8
Other Road Motor Vehicles	159.6	906.8	1,806.5	1,056.7	2,638.7
Bicycles	255.3	132.9	255.0	506.1	243.7
Other Transport Equipment	1,415.3	1,156.5	1,201.9	1,000.7	1,048.8
Plumbing, Heating, & Lighting Equip.	337.5	662.6	776.9	3,096.9	1,087.1
Used Clothing	1,130.5	1,061.7	1,547.1	2,063.3	1,395.7
Footwear	1,202.9	1,417.7	1,490.4	1,846.4	1,615.4
Other Misc. Mfg. Articles	2,858.9	3,269.3	3,748.9	4,072.9	3,946.3
All other Commodities	8,700.9	17,135.6	9,712.4	8,147.4	10,255.6
Total	49,107.4	59,387.5	61,902.7	66,854.1	56,511.2
Non-Project Loan & Grant Imports	6,489.5	4,963.1	12,305.4	15,376.5	18,127.7
Project Loan & Grant Imports	43,497.4	51,569.8	51,501.6	59,146.3	56,346.0
Total Imports	99,094.3	115,920.4	125,709.7	141,376.9	130,984.9

Source: Ministry of Commerce.

Foreign trade (4)

Afghanistan's Imports (Quantity)

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>1340</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>
Sugar	Tons	31,008.5	19,992.0	10,606.8	35,895	25,775
Tea	Tons	3,975.0	5,799.4	5,464.1	6,275	4,961
Rubber Tires and Tubes	1000 Units	26.1	121.6	206.4	166	188
Cotton Fabrics	1000 Meters	31,673.6	36,032.7	31,518.2	31,508	35,934
Fabrics Excluding cotton	1000 Meters	23,385.0	30,880.8	22,076.5	24,391	19,998
Automobiles	Numbers	744	564	960	1,045	778
Other Road Motor Vehicles	Numbers	25	224	555	385	775
Bicycles	Numbers	9,909	5,221	10,700	17,852	9,403
Foot wear	1000 Pairs	1,215.9	1,435.9	1,712.3	2,495.7	2,512.0

Foreign trade (5)

Afghanistan's Exports by commodity (in 1000 \$)

	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
Cashmere	763.7	1,251.4	1,715.4	1,603.4	1,165.7
Fresh fruit	2,197.1	1,698.9	2,894.8	5,724.2	6,190.2
Dried fruit and nuts	8,733.5	14,909.4	11,524.0	13,478.0	17,877.6
Fresh and dried vegetables	10.9	16.3	227.3	197.1	179.4
Oil seeds	1,310.2	2,165.2	3,448.7	3,546.8	4,492.1
Hides and skins	1,079.8	1,427.2	2,166.2	1,957.2	1,362.4
Karakul skins	15,258.7	11,927.6	16,833.5	12,453.7	16,084.1
Other fur skins	291.3	285.2	482.7	310.0	121.4
Wool	6,110.9	7,611.8	7,414.7	6,150.0	1,989.4
Raw cotton	8,318.0	8,427.6	12,636.8	14,934.9	11,131.8
Medicinal herbs	191.6	751.3	993.8	1,021.3	100.2
Carpets and Rugs	8,602.6	7,608.1	6,410.8	8,725.4	8,940.1
All other commodities	521.4	811.7	2,240.8	582.2	397.7
TOTAL	53,189.7	58,891.7	68,989.5	70,684.8	69,972.1

Foreign trade (6)

Afghanistan's Exports (Quantity)

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Casings	1000 coils	1, 724.1	2, 121.0	2, 770.2	2, 547.8	2, 074.1
Fresh Fruit	Metric tons	15, 310.6	11, 593.4	20, 093.0	45, 027.4	41, 613.3
Dried Fruit and nuts	"	27, 684.3	38, 017.5	26, 909.4	30, 259.1	34, 468.6
Fresh and dried vegetables	"	68.0	66.3	495.5	3, 231.4	1, 550.0
Oil seeds	"	9, 937.4	14, 350.4	23, 427.2	19, 222.5	53, 486.5
Hides and skins	1000 skins	1, 019.7	1, 452.3	2, 231.5	1, 939.7	1, 299.4
Karakul skins	"	2, 088.7	1, 727.3	2, 210.8	1, 539.6	1, 504.4
Other fur skins	"	580.1	503.2	852.2	504.1	207.5
Wool	Metric tons	5, 394.0	6, 363.6	5, 719.2	4, 573.4	1, 517.0
Raw cotton	"	11, 483.3	11, 375.5	17, 118.5	21, 043.3	15, 903.1
Medicinal Herbs	"	598.6	448.3	2, 670.9	1, 946.6	508.7
Carpets and rugs	Square Meters	443, 588	439, 600	396, 304	532, 391	547, 077

Foreign Trade (7)

Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements 1941 Monthly (thous. of dollars)

Multilateral

Bilateral

Months	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Non- opioles	Ariana	Indus- tries	Other	Total	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Non- opioles	Ill- transit	Indus- tries	Other	Total	Grand Total
Hamal	299	-	-	139	5	18	46	648	-	608	-	-	-	648	1,761
Saur	527	88	88	112	159	34	1,009	-	409	354	-	74	7	641	1,650
Jauza	398	1,533	10	81	63	118	2,284	280	37	488	-	100	89	694	2,978
Saratani	202	35	285	148	417	133	1,021	317	1,478	774	-	160	157	4,426	3,846
Assad	488	35	675	266	219	28	1,711	501	-	1,811	-	26	38	2,356	4,067
Santula	176	161	x	40	11	35	363	862	632	667	-	31	4	4,196	2,559
Mizan	467	1,554	1	1	110	19	2,152	457	43	390	-	299	38	1,427	3,379
Ahrab	200	89	275	38	20	42	664	328	-	1,061	-	204	41	1,635	2,299
Qawa	421	-	x	x	94	316	822	192	5,020	335	-	7	x	5,564	6,386
Jady	535	-	x	90	306	261	1,193	1,523	-	765	700	76	78	3,142	4,335
Dalwa	652	-	73	64	12	139	939	272	-	101	100	207	54	734	1,673
Hoot	460	1,980	5	31	141	125	2,742	765	5,002	1,232	241	285	149	7,673	10,415
TOTAL	4,825	5,417	1,412	1,011	1,357	1,348	15,370	6,145	12,421	8,586	1,041	1,410	676	30,278	45,648

Source: De Afghanistan Bank.

Official Foreign Exchange Receipts

1941 (in millions)

(Values of Billions)

Months	Multilateral					Bilateral				
	Karabul	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	Grand total
April	2	102	18	88	211	1,196	915	383	2,495	2,706
May	235	91	-	103	430	794	948	76	1,818	2,248
June	3,197	22	1	90	3,310	195	967	130	1,292	4,602
July	375	106	8	100	589	91	210	326	627	1,216
August	164	106	46	123	438	224	-	1,186	1,410	1,848
September	209	39	-	145	394	641	134	523	1,298	1,691
October	289	27	122	137	576	1,300	57	674	2,432	3,008
November	1,702	13	14	118	1,848	1,793	1,800	453	4,047	5,895
December	1,950	46	8	160	2,156	1,120	1,142	427	2,699	4,855
January	1,052	23	-	158	1,270	818	540	253	1,616	2,886
February	3,356	73	17	118	3,565	946	1,346	586	2,878	6,441
March	2,245	124	49	486	2,864	1,083	548	3,639	5,170	8,034
TOTAL	14,817	772	276	1,783	17,649	10,203	9,007	8,571	27,781	45,430

Source: The Afghanistan Bank.

Foreign Trade (9)

Official Foreign Exchange Receipts
1342 Monthly
(thous. of Dollars)

Months	Multilateral					Bilateral				Grand Total
	Karakul	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	
Hamal	87	6	-	4	97	92	-	14	106	203
Saur	3,293	64	-	768	4,125	130	2,158	606	2,894	7,019
Jauza	2,450	20	-	51	2,521	262	87	415	764	3,285
Saratani	719	21	6	53	799	27	2,168	376	2,571	3,370
Assad	429	-	-	45	474	144	3,100	79	3,323	3,797
Sunbula	294	48	44	49	435	554	419	326	1,299	1,734
Mizan	223	-	-	46	269	279	1,123	2,806	4,208	4,477
Akrab	2,198	17	-	40	2,255	673	513	8	1,194	3,449
Qawa	59	7	-	61	127	951	152	110	1,114	1,241
Jady	526	64	-	43	633	283	154	541	978	1,611
Dalwa	4,236	6	-	74	4,276	583	794	271	1,648	5,924
Hoot	1,316	138	-	31	1,485	1,745	1,137	1,482	4,364	5,849
TOTAL	15,832	391	50	1,225	17,498	5,703	12,108	9,134	26,945	44,443

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Official Foreign exchange Disbursements
1342 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

Month	Multilateral							Bilateral							Grand Total
	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Mon- Opolices	Ariana	Indus- tries	Other	Total	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Mon- Opolices	Indus- tries	Other	Total		
March	142	-	100	25	1	14	282	6	-	39	-	32	77	359	
April	980	1,626	-	264	145	16	3,031	268	202	1,171	14	166	1,821	4,852	
May	248	-	261	21	75	39	644	315	-	705	39	138	1,197	1,841	
June	228	35	12	155	232	117	779	260	54	545	88	100	1,047	1,826	
July	997	-	-	42	51	134	1,224	118	-	873	83	264	1,338	2,563	
August	292	-	51	47	44	37	471	73	2,133	363	-	100	2,669	3,140	
September	326	-	50	154	41	48	619	227	-	748	302	21	1,298	1,917	
October	545	1,638	3	161	19	114	2,480	545	-	532	99	100	1,276	3,756	
November	518	-	-	-	167	221	906	177	-	205	178	-	560	1,466	
December	416	115	322	31	323	138	1,345	448	-	1,284	128	19	1,879	3,224	
January	362	81	110	105	46	185	889	374	3,125	359	144	15	4,017	4,906	
February	1,047	-	333	125	73	133	1,711	733	2,288	514	578	94	4,207	5,918	
TOTAL	6,103	3,495	1,242	1,130	1,217	1,196	14,381	3,544	7,802	7,338	1,653	1,049	21,386	35,767	

Source: De Afghanistan Bank.

Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements

1943 (in thousands of dollars)

in thousands of dollars

Months	Multilateral							Bilateral						Grand Total
	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Indus-tries	Non-collies	Ariana	Other	Total	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Indus-tries	Non-collies	Other		
Hamel	62	1,632	64	43	42	17	1,831	-	-	32	444	-	676	
Saur	368	36	16	36	42	19	516	1,057	-	-	610	130	1,797	
Jawza	328	83	46	46	147	51	681	10	-	138	1,396	102	1,846	
Seratan	246	130	227	-	110	217	930	127	-	249	690	160	1,226	
Assad	853	82	76	949	98	83	2,141	278	10	12	714	35	1,049	
Sunbula	402	-	232	13	15	111	773	677	-	214	676	175	1,742	
Mizan	486	100	120	-	50	29	785	90	-	437	185	66	778	
Akrab	552	1,551	48	83	50	33	2,317	819	-	24	2,667	3	3,513	
Gaume	215	79	102	7	65	38	506	30	9,606	159	1,183	110	7,088	
Jady	315	229	36	-	203	14	797	323	-	185	1,400	-	1,908	
Dalwa	355	35	18	-	85	144	637	304	-	9	518	157	988	
Hoot	649	31	469	42	171	125	1,487	319	2,793	670	168	127	4,077	
TOTAL	4,831	3,988	1,444	1,199	1,058	881	13,401	4,234	8,409	2,329	10,651	1,065	26,688	
													40,089	

Source: De Afghanistan Bank.

Official Foreign Exchange Receipts
1945 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

Monthly	Multilateral					Bilateral				
	Karakul	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	Grand Total
Hamal	808	13	-	11	832	1,149	2,033	489	3,671	4,503
Saur	1,848	-	-	16	1,864	418	2,591	280	3,289	5,153
Jamza	1,112	23	-	43	1,178	271	410	447	1,128	2,306
Saratan	380	-	3	22	405	333	559	582	1,474	1,879
Absad	256	-	-	43	299	166	678	591	1,435	1,734
Suntula	226	-	-	53	279	699	251	558	1,508	1,787
Mizan	46	-	-	56	102	141	786	280	1,207	1,309
Akrab	1,658	-	-	46	1,704	426	2,359	711	3,496	5,200
Qawa	30	-	-	33	63	505	458	327	1,290	1,353
Jady	1,487	-	-	53	1,540	724	1,602	495	2,821	4,361
Dalma	44	-	-	22	66	368	776	313	1,457	1,523
Hoat	2,556	3	617	1,077	4,253	1,039	1,215	960	3,214	7,467
TOTAL	10,451	39	620	1,475	12,585	6,239	13,718	6,033	25,990	38,575

Source: De Afghanistan Bank.

Foreign Trade(13)

Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements

1344 Monthly

(thous. of dollars)

Months	Multilateral					Bilateral					
	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Industries	Other	Total	Gov't Budget	Debt Service	Industries	Other	Total	Grand Total
Hamal	39	96	-	6	141	-	-	282	24	306	447
Saur	545	1,538	-	113	2,196	329	-	-	50	379	2,575
Jawza	457	85	-	79	621	308	-	-	9	317	938
Saratan	400	67	-	78	545	862	-	-	-	862	1,407
Assad	262	-	-	13	275	145	-	-	-	145	420
Suntula	203	-	-	88	391	1,209	-	-	15	1,224	1,615
Aizan	446	104	-	112	662	367	-	-	-	367	1,029
Akrab	382	1,551	-	11	1,944	154	-	-	-	154	2,098
Qawz	285	91	-	112	488	343	-	-	-	343	831
Jady	124	65	-	28	217	79	-	-	-	79	296
Dalwa	492	23	-	17	532	170	-	-	-	170	702
Hoot	547	-	-	84	631	535	-	25	100	660	1,291
TOTAL	4,282	3,620	-	741	8,643	4,501	-	307	198	5,006	13,649

Source: De Afghanistan Bank

Official Foreign Exchange Receipts

1344 Monthly

(thous. of dollars)

Month	Multilateral					Bilateral				
	Karakul	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total	Grand Tot
Hamal	43	-	-	6	49	164	193	154	511	560
Saur	1,778	-	-	38	1,816	379	1,731	528	2,638	4,454
Jauza	1,122	9	-	83	1,214	324	1,419	599	2,342	3,556
Saratian	142	28	4	60	234	238	1,071	784	2,093	2,327
Asard	423	-	270	1,733	2,426	95	2,386	600	3,081	5,507
Sunbala	349	14	704	38	1,105	-	542	179	721	1,826
Mizen	98	-	214	23	335	128	1,250	491	1,869	2,204
Ahrab	2,627	20	575	25	3,247	6	1,107	511	1,624	4,871
Qave	790	10	25	50	875	187	452	303	942	1,817
Jady	1,344	-	200	32	1,581	129	1,099	450	1,678	3,259
Dalwa	124	15	45	24	208	274	1,462	423	2,159	2,367
Moat	6,325	13	-	1,717	8,055	12	-	297	309	8,364
TOTAL	15,170	109	2,037	3,829	21,145	1,936	12,712	5,319	19,967	41,112

Source: De Afghanistan Bank.

Foreign Trade (15)

Official Foreign Exchange Receipts, Annual

(Thous. of dollars)

<u>Multilateral</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>
Karakul	14,818	15,832	10,451	15,170
Wool	772	391	39	109
Cotton	276	50	620	2,037
Other	<u>1,783</u>	<u>1,225</u>	<u>1,475</u>	<u>3,829</u>
Total	17,649	17,498	12,585	21,145

Bilateral

Wool	10,203	5,703	6,239	1,936
Cotton	9,007	12,108	13,718	12,702
Other	<u>8,571</u>	<u>9,134</u>	<u>6,033</u>	<u>5,319</u>
Total	27,781	26,945	25,990	19,967

All Areas

Karakul	14,818	15,832	10,451	15,170
Wool	10,975	6,094	6,278	2,045
Cotton	9,283	12,158	14,338	14,749
Other	<u>10,354</u>	<u>10,359</u>	<u>7,508</u>	<u>9,148</u>
Total	45,430	44,443	38,575	41,112

Source: De Afghanistan Bank.

Foreign Trade (16)

Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements, Annual (thous. of dollars)

<u>Multilateral:</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>
Govt Budget	4,825	6,101	4,831	4,282
Debt Service	5,417	3,495	3,988	3,620
Monopolies	1,412	1,242	1,199	-
Ariana	1,011	1,130	1,058	-
Industries	1,357	1,217	1,444	-
Other	<u>1,348</u>	<u>1,196</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>741</u>
Total	15,370	14,381	13,401	8,643
<u>Bilateral:</u>				
Gov't Budget	6,145	3,544	4,234	4,501
Debt Service	12,421	7,802	8,409	-
Monopolies	8,586	7,338	10,651	-
PTB-transit	1,041	-	325	100
Industries	1,410	1,653	2,329	307
Other	<u>675</u>	<u>1,049</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>98</u>
Total	30,278	21,386	26,688	5,006
<u>All Areas:</u>				
Gov't Budget	10,970	9,645	9,065	8,783
Debt Service	17,838	11,297	12,397	3,620
Monopolies	9,998	8,580	11,850	-
Ariana	1,011	1,130	1,058	-
Industries	2,767	2,870	3,773	307
PTB-transit	1,041	-	325	100
Other	<u>2,023</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>1,621</u>	<u>839</u>
Total	45,648	35,767	40,089	13,649

Source: De Afghanistan Bank.

Production and yields per Hectare
of Basic Crops

Area Under Cultivation of Basic Crops
in 1000 Hectares

Production and yields per
Hectare of Basic Crops in 1000 tons

	<u>1341</u> <u>62/63</u>	<u>1342</u> <u>63/64</u>	<u>1343</u> <u>64/65</u>	<u>1344</u> <u>65/66</u>	<u>1341</u> <u>62/63</u>	<u>1342</u> <u>63/64</u>	<u>1343</u> <u>64/65</u>	<u>1344</u> <u>65/66</u>
Totale cultivable Area	14000	14000	14000	14000				
Totale Area under cultivation	7800	7800	7800	7800				
Totale Irrigated Area	5310	5310	5310	5310				
Wheat	2341	2341	2343	2346	2279	1947.35	2250	2282
Corn	500	500	500	500	700	713	720	720
Barley	350	350	350	350	378	378	380	380
Rice	210	210	220	220	319	319	325	325
Cotton	73	74	70	65	78	108.4	79	75
Sugar beet	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	60.5	56.2	31	55
Sugar Cane	1.8	1.8	2	2	45	45	48	51
Oil seeds	150	150	150	150	50	50	50	50
Fruits	100	100	105	110	500	500	560	580
Vegetables	60	60	73	75	305	305	365	370
TOTAL	3789.4	3790.4	3816.5	3822	4714.5	4421.95	4808	4888

1. All figures estimates only.
2. 15% decrease in the wheat production because Lack of rain.
3. Includes Helmand Valley.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

The Evolution of Live Stock.

in Thous

Type of Animals	<u>1341</u> 62/63	<u>1342</u> 63/64	<u>1343</u> 64/65	<u>1344</u> 65/66
Sheep (exclud. Karakul)	16271	12200	13600	15000
Karakul sheep	6613	5100	5500	5600
Cattle	2343	3700	3700	3700
Goats	2322	3000	3200	3385
Donkeys	1158	1200	1300	1300
Camels	260	300	300	300
Horses	343	301	301	370

1. Figures are based on live stock tax returns and therefore low figures.
2. Details may not add up to totals, because of rounding.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

Industry (1) appendix

Industrial Production

	Unit	$\frac{1341}{62/63}$	$\frac{1342}{63/64}$	$\frac{1343}{64/65}$	$\frac{1344}{65/66}$
Ginned Cotton	thous. tons	21.1	23.6	31.4	27.5
Cotton yarn Ford Sale	thous. bundles	163.3	208.6	177.8	245.4
Cotton Textiles	mill. meters	36.8	36.0	47.0	55.2
Wollen Textiles.	thous. meters	200	200	200	170
Royan and silk textiles	thous. meters	200	300	700	1000 ^L
Cement	thous. tons	59.5	103	142.2	158
Electricity Generated	th. us. A.H	158.1	181.7	203.7	223.5

^L Silk production 2792^m and turbands 1362 pieces are not included in the above mention figures.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Industry (2) AppendixIndustrial Production

	Unit	<u>1341</u> 62/63	<u>1342</u> 63/64	<u>1343</u> 64/65	<u>1344</u> 65/66
Wheat flour	thous. tons	29.8	47.9	43.7	54.3
Bakery Productions	thous. tons	12.6	13.8	15.0	14.4
Ice	thous. tons	2.2	2.0	3.9	1.5 ^{1/2}
Sugar	thous. tons	8.0	7.0	3.9	7.4
Vegetable oil Liquid	thous. tons	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.9
Vegetable oil solide	thous. tons	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5

1/ Before the figures received from two firms, but now only one firm sends figures.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Industry (3) appendix

Industrial Production

	Unit	<u>1341</u> 62/63	<u>1342</u> 63/64	<u>1343</u> 64/65	<u>1344</u> 65/66
Coal briquettes.	thous. tons	22.0	26.6	27.2	37.0
Marble	thous. meters cube	8.8	8.1	6.0	5.4
Casings	thous.	115.7	310.7	214.7	153
Soar	mill. cubes	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2
Shoos	thous. pairs	<u>25.2</u>	57.0	52.9	74.8

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries

Industry (4) Appendix

Mineral Production

	Unit	$\frac{1341}{62/63}$	$\frac{1342}{63/64}$	$\frac{1343}{64/65}$	$\frac{1344}{65/66}$
Salt	thous. tons	31.6	31.7	29.5	41.6
Coal	thous. tons	84.4	99.2	112.7	147.0
Lapis Lazuli	thous. tons	7.5	10.8	5.0	8.5

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Industry (5) appendix

	Capacity in KW. II			Production in 1000 KW		
	1341 62/63	1342 63/64	1343 64/65	1341 62/63	1342 63/64	1343 64/65
						1344 65/66
Hydro						
Grishk	3000	2400	3000	3917.0	5146	11
JabulSeraJ	2840	2840	2840	2102.0	2194	3118
Vardak	3360	3360	3360	8468.4	7946	8025
Herat	100	100	100	227.4	202	222.9
Kandhar	900	900	1130	1873.0	2119	2832
Sarobi	22000	22000	22000	110200.0	121338	137352
Sardar Mohd. Atiq.	420	420	420	266.2	267	267
Total Hydro	32620	32020	32850	127054.0	139212	151828
						171860
Diesel:						
Uhzni	200	180	180	65.4	182	184
Herat	1425	1425	1425	691.3	718	809
Kabul (Stand by)	1000	1000	1000	-	-	-
Sarobi (Stand by)	250	250	250	-	-	-
Mazari Sharif	550	620	620	262.7	325	723
Maimana	256	256	256	175.3	175	165
Andkhoy	125	125	125	52.7	146.8	20
Kandahar	1316	1570	1570	2150	1792	2273
Total Diesel:	5122	5426	5426	3396.4	3248.8	4175
						2028
Total Public Utilities.	37742	37192	38276	130450.4	142460.8	156002
						171860

Industry (6) Appendix

INDUSTRY	Capacity in kW. H.				Production in 1000 KW			
	<u>1341</u> 62/63	<u>1342</u> 63/64	<u>1343</u> 64/65	<u>1344</u> 65/66	<u>1341</u> 62/63	<u>1342</u> 63/64	<u>1343</u> 64/65	<u>1344</u> 65/66
Hydro :								
Pul-i-Khumri textile.	4800	4800	4800	4800	13750.1	14625	15876	-
Sherkata spinzer	1400	1400	1740	1400	3707.5	4048	3890	-
Cement Ghori	9000	9000	9000	9000	4442.2	11523	15597	-
Total Hydro	15200	15200	15540	15200	21899.8	30296	35363	-
Diesel :								
Ishpushta	-	125	125	-	-	123	14	169
Sherkate Sadrati Mewa	290	425	424	290	58.4	81	251	-
Silo Kabul (Stand by)	400	400	400	400	-	-	-	-
Pafrica pushmina bafi	160	160	160	160	255.1	-	-	-
Pul-i-Khumri textile	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	31357
Gulbahar Textile (Stand-by)	1000	1000	1000	570	106.7	280	778	17373
Sherkate Spinzer (Stand-by)	380	380	380	380	-	31	56	517
De Bakter Samati Mossesa.	175	175	175	175	32.0	32	382	463
Monopol Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De Sakhi Machinkarra	192	193	192	192	95.0	95	67	323
Cement Jabul Saraj (Stand-by)	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Cement Ugori (Stand-by)	380	380	380	380	8.0	21.6	-	-
Sherkate Jaaglak (Stand-by)	190	190	190	190	-	-	-	-
Total Diesel :	3267	3528	3526	3337	555.2	505.6	1548	50202

* Primary figures.

Industry (7)

INDUSTRY	Capacity in Kw. II			Production in 100 Kw		
	1341 62/63	1342 63/64	1343 64/65	1341 62/63	1342 63/64	1343 64/65
Thermal						
Karkar (stand - by)	250	250	250	-	-	-
Ishpushta	250	250	250	118.2	66	89
Sherkate Kand Sezi	1310	1310	1310	102.5	102.5	389
Gulbahar Textile.	2800	2800	2800	4659.9	7668	9957
Hochtif Jangalak	200	200	200	290.0	403	325
Total Thermal	4810	4810	4810	5179.6	8239.5	10760
Total Industry	23271	23402	23876	27634.6	39199.1	47671
Total Public Utilities and Industry.						
Hydro	47820	47820	48390	148953.8	169508.5	187195
Diesel	8389	8700	8952.	3953.3	3913.0	5723
Thermal	4810	4818	4810	5179.6	8239.5	10760
Total	61019	61338	62152	158086.7	181661.0	203674

* Primary figures.

Education (1)

Education SUMMARY

1341 1342 1343 1344

Number of Elementary

and Secondary:-

Schools	1,480	1,718	1,860	2,086
Students	263,102	307,693	344,776	403,285
Teachers	6,011	6,643	7,615	8,806

Kabul University:-

Students	2,207	2,534	3,034	3,247
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Teachers:-

Full-time	264	329	380	511
Temporary	39	56	59	48
Foreign	111	63	64	89

Source: Ministry of Education
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Education (2)

Schools, Students, Teacher, Graduates

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>School</u>				<u>Students</u>			
	1341	1342	1343	1344	1341	1342	1343	1344
<u>Village</u>								
Male	723	855	902	1060	45,405	58,126	61,087	74,896
Female	97	134	135	162	4,753	7,431	8,064	9,616
<u>Primary</u>								
Male	469	486	539	561	159,791	178,287	202,406	228,843
Female	73	82	88	95	28,405	33,160	36,604	44,682
<u>Secondary</u>								
Male	49	68	91	100	10,777	14,006	17,675	22,866
Female	11	15	20	22	3,083	3,295	4,149	5,046
<u>Senior High</u>								
Male	17	18	21	23	2,297	2,730	3,458	4,666
Female	7	7	7	7	818	819	1,070	1,404
<u>Vocational</u>								
Male	33	51	53	54	7,773	9,494	9,858	10,826
Female	1	2	4	2	...	345	405	440
<u>Total</u>								
Male	1,291	1,478	1,606	1,798	226,043	262,643	294,484	342,092
Female	189	240	254	288	37,059	45,050	50,292	61,188

TOTAL 1,480 1,718 1,860 2,086 263,102 307,693 344,776 403,285

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Teachers</u>				<u>Graduates</u>			
	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>
<u>Village</u>								
Male	719	874	933	1,098	8,159	7,233	9233	12,110
Female	96	133	142	160	307	609	1,065	1,748
<u>Primary</u>								
Male	2947	3365	3841	4505	10574	12,333	14,054	17,280
Female	492	559	665	923	1293	1,417	2,152	2,915
<u>Secondary</u>								
Male	364	283	326	471	1,595	2,060	2,375	3,993
Female	58	21	45	62	298	456	666	669
<u>Senior High</u>								
Male	512	519	603	492	480	597	658	838
Female	320	297	333	335	153	175	256	246
<u>Vocational</u>								
Male	477	530	698	690	1,359	1,457	1,485	2,439
Female	26	22	29	20	57	66	78	76
<u>Total</u>								
Male	5,019	5,571	6,401	7,256	22,167	23,680	27,785	36,260
Female	992	1,072	1,214	1,550	2,108	2,723	4,217	5,654
 TOTAL	 6,011	 6,643	 7,615	 8,806	 24,275	 26,403	 32,002	 41,914

Source: Ministry of Education

Habul University Students and Graduates

By Faculty

Faculty:	Students				Graduates			
	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1344</u>
Medicine								
Male	429	429	469	437	62	59	75	74
Female	64	85	96	77	-	10	11	18
Law								
Male	291	364	409	458	60	60	53	86
Female	19	33	57	51	-	-	9	6
Science								
Male	298	303	383	329	31	25	38	20
Female	65	76	84	88	3	3	8	6
Literature								
Male	251	274	284	299	32	38	47	40
Female	120	160	160	150	13	24	21	8
Theology								
Male	80	85	92	106	24	14	18	21
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture								
Male	147	147	190	140	29	26	28	26
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering								
Male	170	189	225	288	8	18	30	31
Female	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Economics								
Male	154	190	228	306	29	25	28	26
Female	27	64	69	58	-	-	-	9
Pharmacy								
Male	33	45	45	40	11	9	14	+
Female	6	10	16	9	-	1	5	+

Education								
Male	29	41	101	137	-	-	7	31
Female	5	12	100	208	-	-	6	27
Home Economics								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	19	27	36	x	-	-	-	-
Nangarhar Medical								
Male	-	-	48	61	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total								
Male	1882	2067	2474	2601	286	274	338	355
Female	325	467	560	646	16	38	60	74
TOTAL	2207	2534	3034	3247	302	312	398	429

Source: Kabul, University

Education (4)

Schools, Teachers, and Students by Province

Province	Schools			Teachers			Students		
	1341	1342	1343	1341	1342	1343	1341	1342	1343
<u>Kabul</u>									
Male	158	177	182	1,527	1,672	2052	59,742	66,316	74,706
Female	37	46	51	599	660	772	19,698	21,927	24,361
<u>Kandahar</u>									
Male	85	112	133	338	354	430	10,602	13,816	16381
Female	9	14	6	29	42	50	1,215	1,495	1610
<u>Herat</u>									
Male	96	105	111	392	445	521	14,752	17,740	18,155
Female	14	17	17	65	72	73	2,844	3,357	3,233
<u>Mazar</u>									
Male	89	91	100	221	268	301	15,398	15,914	16,755
Female	13	14	14	60	68	67	2,664	2,855	3,215
<u>Kataghan</u>									
Male	67	80	73	223	302	294	13,012	15,292	14,894
Female	13	12	13	44	17	16	2,193	2,124	2,829
<u>Nangarhar</u>									
Male	142	150	150	670	598	656	22,953	22,998	31,912
Female	18	23	28	25	22	49	900	2,780	3,121
<u>Paktia</u>									
Male	79	97	109	251	218	249	13,220	16,024	19,861
Female	2	2	2	4	3	4	68	141	161
<u>Parwan</u>									
Male	87	92	100	303	329	428	16,100	17,644	18,071
Female	22	27	25	42	44	65	1,993	2,441	2,221
<u>Ghazni</u>									
Male	64	77	88	162	217	234	8,737	10,871	12,420
Female	7	9	11	12	10	18	548	706	890
<u>Girishk</u>									
Male	62	72	77	126	169	183	6,940	11,480	9,747
Female	2	3	4	6	9	6	208	306	328
<u>Farah</u>									
Male	62	69	75	147	165	164	6,808	7,830	8,403
Female	8	8	10	15	14	13	546	670	825
<u>Minanah</u>									
Male	59	63	70	153	215	231	8,810	10,361	11,874
Female	20	25	25	41	43	36	2,102	2,954	3,392

	<u>Schools</u>			<u>Teachers</u>			<u>Students</u>		
	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>
<u>Badakhshan</u>									
Male	68	79	92	130	142	160	7,248	9,086	10,986
Female	6	8	10	14	16	4	631	780	1,126
<u>Shiberghan</u>	48	57	62	99	124	104	6,979	9,480	9,926
Male	6	7	9	15	21	6	699	1,100	1,200
Female									
<u>Ghorat</u>									
Male	33	41	51	50	69	137	3,236	4,244	5,255
Female	1	9	10	1	8	13	18	276	433
<u>Bamian</u>									
Male	23	35	44	56	102	73	2,620	2,925	3,384
Female	4	7	8	6	11	9	257	387	439
<u>Crozgan</u>									
Male	20	29	40	35	59	62	1,445	2,392	3,645
Female	1	1	1	4	3	3	106	140	158
<u>Talogan</u>									
Male	49	52	49	136	123	122	7,441	8,230	8,109
Female	6	8	10	10	9	10	369	611	750
<u>Total</u>									
Male	1,291	1,478	1,606	5,019	5,571	6401	226,043	262,643	294,484
Female	189	240	254	992	1,072	1214	37,059	45,050	50,292

TOTAL 1,480 1,718 1,860 6,011 6,643 7615 263,102 307,693 344,776

Education (5)

- 1 -

Schools, Teachers, and Student by province1344

<u>Kabul</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Students</u>
Male	120	1736	65,751
Female	47	846	28,166
<u>Kandahar</u>			
Male	113	523	16,115
Female	11	54	1,886
<u>Herat</u>			
Male	84	464	18,500
Female	15	98	4,039
<u>Balkh</u>			
Male	129	324	16,632
Female	27	83	3,975
<u>Nangrahar</u>			
Male	95	461	22,164
Female	16	34	1,949
<u>Paktia</u>			
Male	116	308	22,706
Female	2	7	153
<u>Ghazni</u>			
Male	94	229	14,007
Female	10	25	1,067
<u>Helmand</u>			
Male	79	170	11,339
Female	4	10	384
<u>Frah</u>			
Male	61	174	9,342
Female	8	11	784
<u>Faryab</u>			
Male	70	271	12,963
Female	25	85	4,063
<u>Jowzjan</u>			
Male	76	218	12,280
Female	9	35	1,544
<u>Takhar</u>			
Male	54	150	8,621
Female	7	10	657

SchoolTeachersStudentsBadakhshan

Male	90	202	11,744
Female	11	21	1,224

Bamyan

Male	41	91	4,569
Female	9	14	587

Orozgan

Male	54	105	5,899
Female	2	5	182

Ghore

Male	49	149	5,262
Female	8	12	458

Parwan

Male	50	238	7,452
Female	11	37	1,281

Konduz

Male	51	155	9,180
Female	7	34	1,410

Baghlan

Male	46	189	10,437
Female	10	39	2,148

Samangan

Male	38	101	5,033
Female	5	10	702

Badghis

Male	24	37	2,576
Female	3	6	182

Chaqansur

Male	37	73	4,393
Female	5	6	410

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Students</u>
<u>Louger</u>			
Male	26	164	8,533
Female	3	4	224
<u>Werdak</u>			
Male	40	131	6,908
Female	1	1	51
<u>Kapisa</u>			
Male	54	180	10,988
Female	19	39	2,012
<u>Laghman</u>			
Male	40	163	8,616
Female	7	17	1,064
<u>Koner</u>			
Male	43	203	8,014
Female	5	5	389
<u>Total</u>			
Male	1798	7256	342,097
Female	288	1550	61,188
TOTAL	2086	8806	403,285

This table is rearranged due to the reformation of new provinces

Source: Ministry of Education
Statistical Department

Health 1

Medical Facilities by Province

	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>
<u>Kabul</u>			
Hospitals	11	11	11
Doctors	257	300	320
Beds	1009	1147	1322
Pharmacies	53	53	53
Laboratories	4	4	4
X-Rays	5	5	5
<u>Kandahar</u>			
Hospitals	4	4	5
Doctors	8	8	8
Beds	110	110	110
Pharmacies	19	20	25
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Herat</u>			
Hospitals	6	6	6
Doctors	5	9	9
Beds	120	120	120
Pharmacies	24	25	32
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Mazar</u>			
Hospitals	4	4	4
Doctors	7	8	8
Beds	80	80	80
Pharmacies	11	10	12
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1

Medical Facilities by Province:

	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>
<u>Kataghan</u>			
Hospitals	6	6	6
Doctors	7	9	9
Beds	85	85	85
Pharmacies	16	16	16
Laboratories	1	1	1
X- Rays	1	1	1
<u>Nangrahar</u>			
Hospitals	6	6	6
Doctors	7	8	8
Beds	90	90	90
Pharmacies	8	8	10
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Paktia</u>			
Hospitals	5	5	5
Doctors	5	7	7
Beds	85	85	85
Pharmacies	6	6	7
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Parwan</u>			
Hospitals	3	3	3
Doctors	4	3	4
Beds	50	50	50
Pharmacies	5	7	9
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Ghazni</u>			
Hospitals	2	2	2
Doctors	3	3	3
Beds	40	40	40

Medical Facilities by Province

	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>
Pharmacies	6	7	7
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Girishk</u>			
Hospitals	2	2	2
Doctors	6	5	5
Beds	15	15	15
Pharmacies	4	1	3
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Farah</u>			
Hospitals	2	2	2
Doctors	2	3	3
Beds	25	25	25
Pharmacies	2	2	2
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	-	-	-
<u>Badakhshan</u>			
Hospitals	1	1	1
Doctors	3	2	2
Beds	25	25	25
Pharmacies	1	1	1
Laboratories	-	-	-
X-Rays	-	-	-
<u>Maimanah</u>			
Hospitals	2	2	2
Doctors	3	3	3
Beds	40	40	40
Pharmacies	3	3	4
Laboratories	1	1	1
X-Rays	1	1	1
<u>Shiberghan</u>			
Hospitals	1	1	1
Doctors	3	2	2

Medical Facilities by Province:

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>
Beds	25	25	25
Pharmacies	2	3	3
Laboratories	-	-	-
X-Rays	-	-	-
<u>Gherat</u>			
Hospitals	1	1	1
Doctors	1	1	1
Beds	15	15	15
Pharmacies	1	1	1
Laboratories	-	-	-
X-Rays	-	-	-
<u>Orezgan</u>			
Hospitals	1	1	1
Doctors	1	1	1
Beds	15	15	15
Pharmacies	1	1	1
Laboratories	-	-	-
X-Rays	-	-	-
<u>Bamyan</u>			
Hospitals	1	1	1
Doctors	1	1	1
Beds	15	15	15
Pharmacies	1	1	1
Laboratories	-	-	-
X-Rays	-	-	-
<u>Taluqan</u>			
Hospitals	1	1	1
Doctors	1	2	2
Beds	15	15	115
Pharmacies	1	1	1
Laboratories	-	-	-
X-Rays	-	-	-

Medical Facilities by Province:

	<u>1341</u>	<u>1342</u>	<u>1343</u>
TOTALS:			
Hospitals	59	59	60
Doctors	324	375	396
Beds	1859	1997	2171
Pharmacies	164	166	188
Laboratories	15	15	15
X-Rays	15	15	15

Source: Ministry Of Health

Hospitals and Health facilities by Province

1344. (1965/66)

Provinces	Hospitals	Doctors	Beds	Pharmacies	Laboratories	X. Rays
Kabul	12	420	1322	53	4	5
Kandahar	3	7	100	25	1	1
Herat	4	6	110	32	1	1
Balkh	3	6	70	12	1	1
Nangarhar	3	7	70	9	1	1
Paktia	6	8	85	8	1	1
Ghazni	2	3	40	6	1	1
Helmand	2	4	15	3	1	1
Farah	1	2	15	1	1	1
Paryab	2	3	40	4	1	1
Jouzjan	1	2	25	3	1	-
Takhar	1	2	15	1	1	-
Badakhshan	1	2	25	1	1	-

Provinces	Hospitals	Doctors	Beds	Pharmacies	Laboratories	X. Rays
Bamyan	1	1	15	1	-	-
Orozgan	1	1	15	1	-	-
Chore-	1	1	15	1	-	-
Parwan	2	3	25	8	1	1
Kunduz	1	1	10	2	-	-
Baghlan	5	7	75	14	1	1
Samangan	1	1	10	-	-	-
Badghis	1	1	10	-	-	-
Chakhansoor	1	1	10	-	-	-
Zabul	1	1	10	1	-	-
Logar	1	2	15	-	-	-
Wardak	1	1	10	-	-	-
Kapisa	1	1	15	1	-	-

Health (2)

-3-

Provinces	Hospitals	Doctors	Beds	Pharmacies	Laboratories	X. Rays
Laghman	1	1	10	1	-	-
Konar	1	1	10	-	-	-
Total	61	496	2187	189	15	16

This table is rearranged due to the reformation of new Provinces.

Source : Ministry of Health. Statistical Department.

Contagious Disease cases in Hospitals

	1341	1342	1343	1344
Small Pox	219	488	297	72
Typhus	13	48	-	-
Chicken Pox	1460	879	863	1440
Whooping cough	674	1082	1871	872
Bacillary Dysentery	4313	5513	8884	2072
Amoebic Dysentery	271	421	259	110
Erythrod	576	472	535	486
Diphtheria	100	221	242	252
Influenza	590	266	121	137

Source: Ministry of Health

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Persons Examined	30,000	52,000	64,502	82,765
Persons Inoculated	15,200	17,110	34,280	52,797
Cases				
Diagnosed	5,630	9,200	16,276	4,200
Laboratory				
Examinations	1,790	2,445	3,130	2,980
Persons				
Undertreatment	1,080	1,870	1,940	2,020
Persons cured	799	850	975	1,753

Source: Ministry of Health.

Health

QUANTITY OF VACCINES PRODUCED BY C.C.

	1341	1342	1343	1344
Vaccines:				
Small Pox (thous doses)	257,5800	285,5000	185,3300	325,117
Antera	750,00	600,00	123,600	200,0000
Typhus	295,000	310,000	133,600	156,977
Rabies for humans	440,15	457,45	375,0	240,30
Rabies for Animals	180,5	151,0	905	1231

Source: Ministry of Health

POPULATION INOCULATED AGAINST MALARIA

(Thous. of Persons)

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Kabul	242,671	56,929	169,568	120,334
Parvan	-	176,270	181,830	-
Mazar	139,797	164,810	275,269	300,635
Kunduz	168,391	271,642	296,544	574,042
Bachikan	214,941	261,893	261,893	284,000
Taloqan	178,226	182,899	270,680	454,943
Badakhshan	121,117	139,565	175,272	177,991
Pariyab	-	-	195,602	244,168
Kandahar	263,312	356,927	356,927	424,385
Herat	200,822	222,054	225,449	327,605
Girishk	218,029	270,938	291,276	291,276
Parah	66,525	175,373	194,533	213,863
Ghazni	97,954	234,360	232,152	257,816
Nangarhar	507,941	507,941	517,107	498,919
Paktia	245,996	546,099	583,489	505,550

Source: Ministry of Health

MEDICAL INSTITUTE PERSONNEL

<u>Occupation</u>	1341	1342	1343	1344
Technical:-				
Physicians	320	342	396	476
Asst. Physicians	78	43	43	19
Foreign Physicians	6	18	11	11
Male nurses	249	367	399	260
Female Nurses	76	80	89	140
Asst. Nurses	27	29	32	30
Pharmacists	116	119	142	143
Laboratory Technicians	29	35	50	50
Laboratory Asst.	14	15	15	18
Technicians	8	9	10	11
Inoculators	188	282	350	479
Surgery Asst.	56	63	69	73
Sanatorium Technicians	61	56	68	132
Mechanics	35	38	46	38
Midwives	95	93	100	91
Asst. Dentists	36	38	43	38
Dental Advisors	15	-	-	-
Radiographers	7	4	7	4

Source: Ministry of Health

Communications (1)

Number of post Offices

Particulars	1341	1342	1343	1344
Central	32	32	32	32
City Branches	11	11	11	11
Airport	4	4	4	4
Frontier	6	6	6	6
Rural	21	21	21	21
Provincial	147	147	147	147
T O T A L	221	221	221	221

Activities of Post Offices

Type of Mail

(in thous. Pieces)	1341	1342	1343	1344
Letters	4271	4646	4862	4815
Postcards	6	104	157	134
Newspapers	601	2431	2141	1484
Parcels	7	72	16	23
Documents	2	3	1	1
Samples	1	6	4	48

Source: Ministry of Communications

Communications (2)

Telephone Service
(Revenue in thous. of Afs.)

	1341	1342	1343	1344
Official Service				
Number of Phones	2404	2667	2798	3049
Revenue	3000	3217	3350	3788
Private Service				
Number of Phones	4313	5334	5613	5878
Revenue	5904	7051	6790	6860
Trunk calls				
Number of Phones	212	238	272	283
Revenue	2870	3168	3741	4457
Other Revenue ¹	2508	1390	1254	1109
Total No. of Phones	6929	8239	8683	9210
Total Revenue	14282	12826	15135	16214

¹ Includes revenue from repair service and sale of telephone equipment

Source: Ministry of Communications

Communications (3)

Telegraph Service

	1341	1342	1343	1344
No. of Telegraph Offices n.a.		29	29	--
No. of Messages (thous.)				
Incoming	225	213	191	229
Outgoing	200	187	215	208
Total Telegraph Revenues (thous. afs.)	11930	18225	18772	19853

No. of Switchboards and their Capacities

	1341	1342	1343	1344
No. of Switchboards	263	265	274	287
Switchboard Capacity (No. of lines)	10249	11619	12244	12292

Source: Ministry of Communications

Communications (4)

Personnel of Telegraph, Telephone and post Office

	1341	1342	1343	1344
Personnel of Telegraph	162	160	148	167
Personnel of Telephone	537	551	552	531
Personnel of Post Office	387	387	359	388
Total Personnel	1086	1098	1059	1086

Number of Telephones

	1341	1342	1343	1344
Official	2404	2667	2798	3049
Private	4313	5334	5613	5878
Service	212	238	272	283
Total	6929	8239	8683	9210

Source: Ministry of Communications

Communications (5)

No. of Radios Imported and Revenue

	1341	1342	1343	1344
No. of Radios Imported	13981	22024	41195	61540
License Income (Afs)	116305	213340	220600	336080
Rental of Radio Sets (Afs)	31165	20700	69300	14630

Source : Radio Afghanistan

Transport

Number of Motor Vehicles in Kabul during the Following Years

	1341	1342	1343	1344
Lorries	8106	8543	11390	14287
Buses	1174	1225	1225	2009
Automobiles	7083	8174	12806	13747

Source: Kabul traffic

Communications (6)

Activities of Ariana Afghan Airlines

	1341	1342	1343	1344
Kilometers Flown Thous.	1705	2667	2859	2834
Passengers Flown	28770	30261	32664	48574
Passenger/Kilometers Thous.	22272	31073	39161	55028
Available Seat/ Kilometers - Thous	74793	75998	87065	109722
Percent Utilisation	30%	41%	38%	44%
Total Ton/Kilometers Thous.	8732	3965	7121	9685
Baggage	2601	2796	3624	5191
Cargo	6102	1156	3470	4432
Mail	28	12	27	62
Available Ton/ Kilometers	14203	12286	11414	23676
Per Cent Utilization	62%	32%	62%	41%

Source : Ariana Afghan Airlines

Communications(7)

The exact length of Afghanistan's highways

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
1. Independence Monument Kabul	Tahana-i-Sara-i-Khoja	33,132
2. Tahana-i-sara-i-Khoja	Chowk-i-Chaharikar	30,585
3. Chowk-i-Chaharikar	Dosaraka-i-Jabulsaraj	13,463
4. Dosaraka-i-Jabulsaraj	The end of Doshie road	107,319
5. The end of Doshie road	Chowk-i-Pulikhomri	46,475
6. Chowk-i-Pulikhomri	Baghlan Traffic	32,325
7. Baghlan Traffic	Aliabad	56,700
8. Aliabad	Chowk-i-Kunduz	16,606
9. Chowk-i-Kunduz	The end of Sherkhanbandar Road	61,778
10. The end of Sherkhanbandar	Dervaza-i-Bandar	00,220
Total (From 1. to 10)		398,603

Distance between Kabul and Torkham via Tang-i-gharoe.

1. Independence Monument Kabul	Puli Soroobie	69,700
2. Puli Soroobie	Chowk-i-Jalalkoat	78,575
3. Chowk-i-Jalalkoat	Torkham	75,865
Total from 1 to 3		224,140

Distance between Kabul and Kandahar

Kotisingie	Shashgou	110,000
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Communication (8)

2. Shashgou	Ghazni	24,300
3. Ghazni	Hessa-i- Karabagh	72,000
4. Hessa-i-Karabagh	Mukur	31,400
5. Mukur	Shahjouy	50,000
6. Shahjouy	Kalat	66,000

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
7. Kalat	Shahri Safa	67,000
8. Shahri Safa	Dosaraka-i-Boldak	61,000
Total		481,700

Kandahar - Herat - Torghondi highway

1. Kandahar road	Gerishk	114,000
2. Gerishk	Delaram	119,000
3. Delaram	Parahrode	126,000
4. Parahrode	Herat (new hotel)	201,000
5. Herat	Torghondi	119,000
Total		679,000

Spinboldak Road

Dosaraka-i-Manzilbagh	Chaman's frontier	103,000
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Communications (9)

Estimated lengths of municipal and district roads.

<u>Kabul area</u>		
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
1. Darul Aman	Chaharasiab	8
2. Kabul	Soroobie (via Lataband	74
3. Serchishma-1-Soroobie	Kotal-1-Shenkei	34
4. Soroobie	Kapisa	44
5. Kargha	Paghman	8
6. Pulialam	Dashti Shekhabad	47

<u>Kandahar area</u>		
1. Kandahar	Tirin	164
2. Tirin	Orozgan	104
3. Tirin	Chora	25
4. Chora	Khenj	25
5. Khenj	Gazab	22
6. Gazab	Miezan	32
7. Miezan	Shahrestan	91
8. Miezan	Panjab	28
9. Puli Arghestan	Arghestan	70
10. Kalat	Miezan	45
11. Kalat	Shenkei	107
12. Shenkei	Shenza-1e	32

Communications (10)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
13. Chenza-ie	Darwazagy	32
14. Darwazagy	Kala-i-Rashied	42
15. Kala-i-Rashied	Alah Jerga	42
16. Darwazagy	Arghestan	135
17. Kandahar	Khakriz	87
18. Khakriz	Katakhenjak	43
19. Kandahar	Sardai Arghandab	10
20. Kandahar	Jamal neka	18
21. Spinboldak	Shorabak	90
22. Kandahar	Koh-i-Kheiber	27
23. Spinboldak	Maroof	110
24. Kandhar	Rohabad	14
25. Kandahar	Gorgan	17
26. Keshki nakhod	Sangi hessar	52

Gerishk area

1. Gerishk	Kajaky	124
2. Gerishk	Germsair	114
3. Gerishk	Lashkergah	48
4. Gerishk	Noorzad	68
5. Gerishk	Nawa-i- Barakzai	77
6. Lashkergah	Dorahi Keshki nakhod	47

Communications (11)

Parah area

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
1. Parah	Delaram	133
2. Delaram	Germasair	92
3. Parah	Talkamandi Samdgan	16
4. Parah	Shewan	54
5. Parah	Asli Chakhansoor	180
6. Parah	Chagarmast	26
7. Parah	Khaki Safid	80
8. Parah	Markazi Gung	257
9. Parah	Anar dara	120

Herat area

1. Herat	Hadbakhshi Maimana	341
2. Herat	Islamkala (via Tirpul)	126
3. Herat	Islamkala (via Ghorian)	132
4. Torghonvi	Kala-i- nov	120
5. Herat	Hadbakhshi Ghorat	194
6. Halamorghab	Morichak	43
7. Dorah-i- Kushk	Geran	53
8. Kala-i- Nov	Kades	40
9. Seripul	Kohistan	6
10. Herat Airport	Pushtoonzerghoom	32
11. Dorah-i- Oba	Chashma-i-Oba	9
12. Shindand	Ferras	38
13. Shindand	Hadbakhshi Parah	42

Communications (12)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
<u>Maimana area.</u>		
1. Maimana	Hadbakhshi Shebirghan	195
2. Maimana	Hadbakhshi Herat	142
3. Maimana	Bandi Seri hous	54
4. Maimana	Torchie	92
<u>Shebirghan area.</u>		
1. Shebirghan	Hadbakhshi Mazari Sharif	94
2. Shebirghan	Hadbakhshi Maimana	33
3. Shebirghan	Seripul	55
4. Seripul	Sangicharak	68
5. Shebirghan	Khoja goagerd	48
6. Shebirghan	Jangal-i-Kalan	32
7. Akcha	Munjak	15
8. Akcha	Mardoman	13
9. Akcha	Ahanaka	9
10. Akcha	Bander-i-keleft	77
11. Akcha	Chashma-i- Safaid	49
12. Akcha	Kohestan	73
<u>Ghorat area.</u>		
1. Ghorat	Shahrak	124
2. Shahrak	Tolak	70
3. Tolak	Ferrasy	100
4. Kasy	Lal	125
5. Lal	Panjab	98

Communications (14)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>km</u>
6. Panjab	Behsood	112
7. Behsood	Kabul-Kandahar highway	100
8. Kasy	Tira-1- Ghore	204
9. Kasy	Lasaband	80
10. Dosaraka-1- Shahrak	Saghar	40
11. Kasy	Horchaman	237

Bamyan area

1. Markazi Bamyan	Yakawolang	100
2. Yakawolang	Panjab	65
3. Bamyan	Siri Kotali Shebar	53
4. Dorahi Bamyan	Doab	65
5. Do -Ab	Puli Eshpushta	14
6. Do -Ab	Kahmard	46
7. Kahmard	Dara-1- Ajar	23
8. Bamyan	Kotali Hajygak	80
9. Yakawolang	Bandi Amir	22

Mazarisharif area

1. Imam Bukri	Dara-1- Soofi Samangan	162
2. Dara-i-Soof	Line Omoomi Samangan	55
3. Dosaraka-1- Jowandoon	Dara-1- Jowandoon	20
4. Kaldar	Banderi Tashguzar	60

Communications (14)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
5. Rangabi- Mazarisharif	Banderi Tashguzar	65
6. Rauza-i- Mazarisharif	Sharshar	45
7. Balkh	Chaharbelak	30
8. Balkh	Chental	15
9. Dosaraka-i-Nahri Abdulah	Daulatabad	21
10. Dosaraka-i-Sandokly	Saaritepa	85
11. Rauza-i-Mazarisharif	Kataghan	170
12. Rauza-i-Mazarisharif	Shebirghan	68
13. Balkh	Puli Imam Bukri	13
14. Mazarisharif	Banderi Keleft	118

Kataghan area

1. Kunduz	Khanabad	25
2. Khanabad	Taalukan	50
3. Khanabad	Nahreen	92
4. Nahreen	Ishkamish	45
5. Imam Sahib	Taalukan	109
6. Khenjan	Andarab	35
7. Deshy	Taala-o-barfak	55
8. Khwaja-i-ghar	Dashti Kala	18
9. Dashti Kala	Yangy Kala	39
10. Yangy Kala	Chayab	30

Table 2. Distances (15)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
<u>Fairwan area</u>		
1. Chaharlikar	Gulbahar	21
2. Gulbahar	Dashti Dewat	81
3. Gulbahar	Tagab	61
4. Matak	Bamyar	110
5. Chaharlikar	Abdullah borj	20
6. Saraki Omomy (main road)	Istalif	11
7. Saraki Omomy	Shakardara	11
8. Saraki Omomy	Karezi meer	6
<u>Nangarhar area</u>		
1. Jalalabad	Chaghasarai	85
2. Chaghasarai	Devana baba	206
3. Saraki Omomy	Ghanykhel	10
4. Dorah-i-Jalalabad	Kabul(via Nimla)	80
5. Daroonta	Tegary	40
6. Tegary	Alisheng	20
7. Tegary	Alingar	30
8. Tegary	Kaama	20
9. Tegary	Pul-i- Kargha-i-	20
10. Nimla	Khogyany	30
11. Ghazikhel	Dehbala-i- Shenvar	30

Communication (16)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
<u>Badakhshan area</u>		
1. Badakhshan	Panja-1- wakhan	262
2. Puli Yardar	The end of Jorm	82
3. Markazi Badakhshan	Chenari Gonjeshkan	123
<u>Paktia area</u>		
1. Kabul	Tahana-1-Pewar	167
2. Puli Kandahary	Shenkai	59
3. Puli Alam	Gerdiz	59
4. Gerdiz	Zirok	206
5. Jadran	Khost	119
6. Mangal	Khost 1	131
7. Mangal	Khost 2	122
8. Mangal	Gerdiz	164
9. Yaakooby	Jajymaidan	46
10. Chamkany	Tahana-1-Pataan	18
11. Lador Khola	Maidan Khola	18
12. Khost	Sperkai	20
13. Khost	Tahana-1-Gorgory	71
14. Khost	Torabo	38
<u>Ghazni area</u>		
1. Ghazni	Paktia	40

Communications (17)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Km</u>
2. Main road	Malistan	100
3. Ghazni	Sherni Katawas	66
4. Ghazni	Dorahi Zarghoonshahr	94
5. Ghazni	Nawar	70
6. Ghazni	Bandi Saraj	22

**Report of expenditures of the Ministry of Public works from the Government
budget during 1965**

Name of Project	Year's allocation	Allocated after review	Year's Expenditure
Construction of road linking Salang-Jabalusseraj Doshi	Afs. 18,850,000 \$ 3,5000	Afs. 230,040,000	Afs. 21,684,450
Kabul-Jabalusseraj	Afs. 9,500,000	—	Afs. 8,390,904
Parwan-Kapissa	\$ 16,000		\$ 1,800
Construction & Asphalting of the road Doshi-Sherkhan Bander	Afs. 66,000,000 \$ 5,300	— \$ 5,300	Afs. 58,392,0 \$ 1,800
Construction of dam at Band-e-Sardeh Ghazni	Afs. 10,000,000	Afs. 14,000,000	Afs. 13,375,549
Construction of road linking Torghondy-Herat Kandahar	Afs. 113,000,000	Afs. 78,542,343	Afs. 73,377,213
Survey of Herat Islam-Qala road	Afs. 11,300,000	—	—
Construction of buildings in Sherkhan Bandar (port)	Afs. 600,000	—	Afs. 600,00
Consturuction and asphaltng of highway (Pultkhomri-Mazar-Shiberghan).	Afs. 40,000,000 \$ 20,000	Afs. 39,000,000 \$ 20,000	Afs. 33,859,539
Construction of second stage of Bagram airport	Afs. 23,00,000	—	Afs. 22,565,792
Construction of Kamar highway	Afs. 4,700,000 \$ 6,000	Afs. 4,446,000 \$ 6,000	Afs. 3,535,078 \$ 1,360
Construction of Paktia highway	Afs. 9,500,000	Afs. 9,500,000	Afs. 8,020,955
Construction of Spinboldak	Afs. 9,000,000	—	—

Name of Project	Years allocation	Allocated after review	Year's Expenditure
Project of Construct- ing of Highway link- ing Kabul-Herat through Hazarajat	Afs. 1,900,000 \$ 4,3500	—	Afs. 1,341,531
Constructing of Assadabad bridge	Afs. 7,269,172	—	Afs. 6,129,682
Constructing of Surkhakan bridge	Afs. 6,122,666	—	Afs. 4,269,072
Constructing of highway Kabul-Pule Alam	Afs. 8,000,000	—	Afs. 7,067,112
Constructing of Pul-e- Mahmood Khan bridge	Afs. 10,000,000	Afs. 1,117,400	Afs. 1,016,900
Project of city labor Corps	Afs. 95,000,000	Afs. 14,782,540	\$ 22,005 Afs. 13,316,435
Construction & asphalt- ing of Kabul-Tor- kham Highway	Afs. 26,000,000	Afs. 22,800,000	

Note: The equivalent of the dollar expenditures were allocated in the budget in Afghanis.

